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Quincy and Adams County in the Civil War

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QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY

IN THE CIVIL WAR
(TITLE)

BY

RICHARD W. BLAIR

THESIS

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
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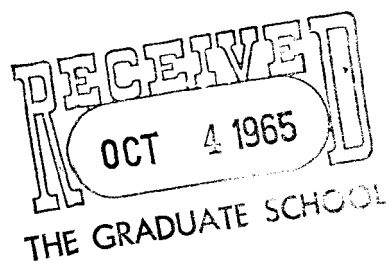
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PREFACE

The Civil War was two wars in one. It was the first of the modern wars: big, almost total, a war of material and ideologies and unlimited objectives. It witnessed the introduction of the first prominent employment of such instruments of the future as mass armies, breech-loading and repeating rifles, railroads, armored ships, the telegraph, balloons, trenches and wire entanglements. It was also the last of the traditional wars: romantic, leisurely, and gallant soldiery. Generals still arranged battles in the style of the 18th Century, and men still charged in the mass formations that the new weapons were making obsolete. It was a war of technology and machines, and it was also a war of men, who fought sometimes with the most primitive of weapons and sometimes with their bare hands. It was a war that saw bitter hatreds aroused on both sides but that also witnessed incredible acts of chivalrous camaraderie performed by the soldiers of both armies. It was a war of conflicting ideals, and yet the two contending peoples spoke the same language and for the most part believed in the same principles and values.

Modern war and storybook war - there is no conflict quite like it in history. The poet Walt Whitman, who saw much of it, caught its rare quality in a memorable phrase. "It was," he said, "that strange sad war."

When it began, in the spring of 1861, most people on both sides were confident that it would not last long. It would end quickly because the inferior enemy would not put up with such a fight. In New York City, men were knocked down on the streets for saying that perhaps the South would fight well. In Richmond, a former governor of Virginia boasted that once the brave men of Dixie advanced on the Northern popinjays, the war would swiftly halt. These predictions reflected more of an innocent cocksureness.

The climactic event of the nineteenth-century American history, it was measured by numbers engaged and casualties in proportion to population, the biggest of American wars and, indeed the biggest war anywhere in the century from 1815 to 1914. Its most important consequences were to preserve and strengthen the American nation, to speed the rise of industrial capitalism, and to bring about the end of chattel slavery.

The precise nature of the Civil War remains a subject of disagreement and debate. From the southern point of view, the Confederate States of America formed an independent country with a constitutionally legitimate government. Southerners still speak of the "War Between the States," implying that the Confederacy was based upon a just view of states rights. The term did not gain currency, however, until after the publication by the Confederate vice-president, Alexander H. Stephens, of A Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States. From the predominant Northern point of view, states had no constitutional right to secede and set

up a separate government. Secession therefore was rebellion, and the adherents of the Confederacy were rebels. Curiously, Southerners took pride in calling themselves rebels while they repudiated the charge of rebellion. "The War of the Rebellion" was the name used in the title of the official Northern and Southern records when these records were made public by the United States government.

Historians have coined a number of other designations, such as "War for Southern Independence," "Brothers' War," "American Iliad," and "Second American Revolution." Each of these has merit in calling attention to some aspect of the struggle. Still, the term Civil War remains the most appropriate, because of sense as well as usage. This indeed was the term generally used by both North and South during the war.

Before the war, the struggle between North and South was highlighted in Illinois by the debates between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln as they campaigned for election to the U.S. Senate in 1858. Douglas won the election, but Lincoln, by forcing Douglas to commit himself on the issue of popular sovereignty as stated in the famous Freeport Doctrine, destroyed Douglas' chances of ever becoming president and made himself an available presidential nominee for the new Republican Party. In 1860, Lincoln was nominated by the first Republican convention in Chicago and was elected President of the United States.

Illinois was not unanimously loyal to the Union in the Civil War. There was, in fact, a movement organized

to separate southern Illinois, called "Egypt," from the rest of the state and to ally it with the Southern Confederacy. But in spite of the divided sentiment, more than 250,000 men were contributed to the Union forces. During this period, Illinois contributed not only President Lincoln but also fourteen major generals including Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant, who became the second president to be elected from the Prairie State (1869-1877).

Each of the 102 counties in Illinois made its own contribution to the enviable war record of the state. Adams County ranked near the top of the 102 names. Her population in 1860 was 41,144 and was one of the largest counties in the state, Quincy, the county seat, one of the largest cities in the state. Both Quincy and Adams County were economically, politically, and socially important to the life of the state.

Quincy and Adams County formed one of the five counties of the then Fourth Congressional district. The average population of the five counties was 23,172. Adams sent into the war 5,173; Hancock, 3,272; Henderson, 1,330; Mercer, 1,620; and Rock Island, 2,099; total from the Fourth district, 13,494. The average number of men sent from each county of the Fourth district was a fraction over 2,698.

Quincy and Adams County are inextricable a part of the same fabric. The history of Adams County is the history of Quincy and vice versa because Quincy--still the largest city in a radius of over fifty miles--has virtually dominated

the county economically, historically, and socially.

Quincy was a border city until shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. Border towns, precariously perched between North and South, with citizens, some confessed Confederates and some determined Unionists, as well as seekers of a compromised peace, posed problems unknown to other areas, whether in the deeper South or the more distant North.

In portraying this epic, the war effort of Quincy and Adams County, it becomes the representative portrayal of the typical border town in the Civil War. What happened in Quincy during the war years 1861 to 1865, happened in border towns throughout the nation. More, because, being on the Mississippi River Quincy was, next to Cairo, the most strategically important point in the state. In case of any Confederate move up the Mississippi Quincy would have been the second-line of defense. It was also regarded as the "guardian of the Union's western flank", according to the Adjutant General.

It was not without reason that in April, 1861, the Quincy Herald, viewing the divided loyalties here in Quincy, stated that "If a war breaks out, there will be a 'Civil War' in Quincy!" Early in April of 1861, it was not evident that Quincy would muster 2,300 men in blue. It was not yet obvious, that five of its citizens would eventually rank as generals, two of whom were destined as heroes of Shiloh, two would ride with Sherman in his "march to the sea."

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CHAPTER ONE:
QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY
BEFORE
THE CIVIL WAR

QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Where is Quincy, Illinois? Where is Adams County?

Any current road map of Illinois should supply the inquisitive with this information, but H. V. Church's Illinois describes its location in more prosaic terms.

First Quincy:

On the picturesque east bluff overlooking the Mississippi, where the river swings farthest to the west, stands the city of Quincy on the site of an Indian trading post. It was here in 1673, Marquette and Joliet, on their trip of exploration stopped at the Sac and Fox village. There the traders came from St. Louis to barter for furs.¹

Next he describes the location of Adams County:

Adams County was organized by the act approved Jan. 13, 1825 and provided, among other things, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the place where the township line between townships three and four south touches the Mississippi river...east...between ranges four and five west....north...to the northwest corner of township two north, range five west, then west on....township line to the Mississippi river, then down....river to the place of the beginning,...constitutes the County of Adams.²

In December, 1822, John Wood erected the first log cabin in Quincy. It was located on the east side of Front Street, south of Delaware. From this time on, Quincy continued to

¹Church, Illinois, (Chicago: Heath & Co., 1885), p. 101

²Church, Illinois, p. 85.

grow and prosper. This growth was noted in Henry Asbury's book, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois:

We do not believe that there is a town in the State of Illinois, saving perhaps Chicago, which has increased at any time with the rapidity of Quincy for the past summer and fall....Besides the Court House,...the Methodist Church,...one store and two dwellings of brick, there has been erected between sixty and ninety frame buildings for stores, machine shops, etc....The business of the town has increased in proportion to its growth. The increase of our population has been so great, that it is impossible for them all to have procured houses for love or money.³

It should be pointed out somewhere that Mr. Asbury's reference to the growth of Quincy was made in 1842, or twenty years after John Wood erected his cabin. Mr. Asbury continues to define Quincy's growth:

The situation of Quincy--the fine country in its vicinity, and the landing of steam-boats equalled by few and surpassed by none on the Mississippi, offer sufficient inducements to merchants and mechanics who wish to make a permanent location.⁴

The Illinois Bounty Land Register carried an article written Friday, July 3, 1835, called "Adams County" by Mr. Henry H. Snow, goes into greater detail than Mr. Asbury in citing Quincy's growth and prosperity:

The town of Quincy was located as the seat of justice in March, 1825, on the north-west quarter of section two, in the township two south, nine west, by commissioners appointed by the Legislature, who gave it the name it now bears. These commissioners reported the county to contain, at that time, seventy inhabitants. The first sale of lots in the

³Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, (Quincy, Ill.): Wilcox & Sons, Inc., 1882) p. 64

⁴Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 64.

town took place in December, 1825, and the first cabin was erected in the spring. It now contains 10 stores, 4 groceries, 2 drug-stores, 1 land office, 1 land agency office, 1 post office, 1 printing office, 1 bonnet store, 1 Mantara maker and milliner's shop, 1 silversmith's shop, 2 bake shops, 2 warehouses, 3 tavers, 3 cooper's shops, 3 cabinet shops, 21 merchants, 1 pork merchant, 6 lawyers, 6 physicians, 1 silversmith, 1 coach maker, 2 boat and shoe makers, 2 stone masons, 4 tailors, 2 wagon makers, 2 butchers, 1 wheelwright, 3 plasterer's, 3 brick masons, 1 gunsmith, and 1 chair maker.⁵

So early in 1825, the Illinois legislature created a new county here and named it Adams for John Quincy Adams who became president at that time. A Commission was named to locate the site of the county seat. The story is told that three commissioners set out on horseback to select a location near the center of the county. It was the season of heavy rains, and after three days of plowing through marshes and mud they returned home. Not being more than ten miles away, then named the existing village as county seat, calling it Quincy.

By 1830 there were about 200 residents in the community and the first merchant Asher Anderson, built the first brick house, all others having been constructed of logs. Quincy continued to grow and in 1834 was incorporated into a town. It could boast of a population of 753, while the total population of the county was 7,042. Mr. Henry Snow gives a more detailed account of the population: "The town contains about 700 inhabitants; males over 21 years of age, 297; females over 21 years, 118; males under 21, 149; females

⁵Illinois Bounty Land Register, July 3, 1835, p. 1

under 21, 137, whole number of houses, 116, of which 22 have been built within less than one year."⁶ After 1834, flour and saw mills flourished, for the fertile soil yielded excellent crops of grain. Oak, hickory, and walnut timber came in abundance from the forests which were cut down to make way for the expanding community. Again, Mr. Snow gives more information about the biological and geographical aspects of Quincy and Adams County: "The forests of the county consists of eight or ten varieties of the oak . . . Grapes are found among the forests in great profusions, as also hops, among the undergrowth."⁷ He states further that it was his considered opinion that about two-fifths of the area of the whole county was covered with valuable timber (in 1835).

According to Mr. Smith, the soil of the eastern part of the county, a black mould, was a better quality of soil than that found in the western part of the county where the land surface was more rolling. "This rolling surface effectually to drain off the superfluous water. . . The soil, although rich, is light and mellow, like the alluvian of the large streams."⁸

The county's domestic crops were: corn, wheat, rye, oats, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, unions, beets, melons, and indeed all kinds of garden vegetables.

In 1825 a post office had been established at Quincy,

⁶Ibid., July 3, 1835, p.1

⁷Ibid., July 3, 1835, p.1

⁸Ibid., July 3, 1835, p.1

the northern most on the Mississippi. In 1835, the first newspaper, the Illinois Bounty Land Register, made its appearance, followed by a second, the Quincy Whig in 1838. ⁹

In 1840, under special charter, Quincy was incorporated as a city. ¹⁰ Practical men were needed to start the town of Quincy but by now there was becoming a great demand for skilled laborers. ¹¹ Providentially, the German immigration was just beginning. These immigrants brought to Quincy the skills, which together with the commercial spirit of the Yankee, helped greatly in aiding the rapid growth of the town. The coming of these immigrants is noted in Mr. William C. Roberts book, Quincy's Heritage:

The first German to arrive in Quincy was Michael Mast, a tailor, in the year 1829. He took an active interest in the town and for some time was the only German inhabitant. It was his letter to Germany which started the first German immigration to Quincy. ¹²

He gives this additional information about the German immigration, which was slow at first:

Until 1835, they came in slowly. As late as 1839 there were only 241 Catholic Germans in Quincy. The total number of Germans at this time is not known though

⁹Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 12.

¹⁰After the laying off of Quincy in 1825, from that time to 1834, the town had no laws. From 1834 to 1840, where it was adopted by the vote of the people. The vote for this charter was 228; against it 12; population, 2,319. Cited in Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 16.

¹¹The population had grown from a few hundred, the early 1830's to over two thousand by 1840, and this growth rate caught the city short-handed of skilled people, especially physicians. Cited in Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 14.

¹²Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, (Quincy, Ill.,: Wilcox & Sons, Inc., 1876) p. 27.

the histories of Quincy mention the "great German immigration" of 1835-1836, which reached its maximum in the years 1847-1850. However, it is mentioned that outnumbered at first by both the Irish and the "native" American, by 1838, the German population exceeded all other nationalities.¹³

He sites the population rise in Adams County and in Quincy as evidence of this immigration:

....As was mentioned before, in 1834 there were 732 people in Quincy, 7,850 in Adams County. However, in 1840, six years later, there were 1,850 in Quincy, an increase of 1,118, and 14,476 in Adams County. Ten years later, in 1850, the population of Quincy was 6,902; Adams County, 40,000.¹⁴

It may be said, therefore, this increase in population was due in no small part to the German immigration.

The third nationality of importance in the early development of Quincy was the Irish. The Irish came mainly with the railroads. For some years they outnumbered any other foreign nationality.¹⁵ Most of them being dependent on the railroads, they lost everything when the State put an end to its internal improvement system. As a rule, they were poor and never had the skills of the Germans.

The early military history of Quincy is also worthwhile to mention. Quincyians participated in the so-called

¹³Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 28.

¹⁴Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 28.

¹⁵This information concerning the numbers of foreign nationalities and their population in Quincy, at this time, was found in many sources; the Illinois Bounty Land Register, Roberts' Quincy's Heritage, and Asbury's Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois to name a few. But the information though given in all these sources is principally based on the evidence in Roberts' Quincy's Heritage.

"Black Hawk War," the Indians' last stand in Illinois.

Practically every able-bodied man responded. Henry Asbury makes this comment:

In the spring of 1832, the celebrated Black Hawk war was enacted. Quincy and the surrounding country sent two large companies of volunteers to the fight. There was a great deal of excitement here about the war, and especially upon that morning when the volunteers departed for the supposed bloody fields of battle. Of those patriotic men who went forth upon that spring morning to fight the Indians, we believe upon the return of the expedition not one was missing, but they showed their pluck and had a 'heap of fun' as well as some hard times.¹⁶

But there were to be other times when the men of Quincy would leave their plows to shoulder rifles and form companies at the nearest crossroads. However, in the Black Hawk War, not a single Quincyian lost his life; this could not be said for the other wars in which Quincyians would play a role.

Quincy played an important part in the brief and tragic history of the Mormons, and particularly the Mormon War. The Mormons were driven out of Missouri in the winter of 1838-1839, there was much suffering and destitution among them. They found refuge in Quincy where they were kindly treated and sheltered before they proceeded to Nauvoo, fifty miles to the north. There, the Mormons soon were discovered uniting politics and religion. With the balance of power between the Whigs and Democrats, the Mormon vote soon began to be decisive. With this, trouble was eventually to follow. This culminated in the murdering of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Mormon leaders. Riots and fights were to follow until

¹⁶Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 42.

they, the Mormons, were finally asked to leave the State. This they did. This proclamation from Nauvoo announced the decision:

Whereas, we have, time and time again, and again, been driven from our peaceful homes, and our women and children been obliged to exist on the prairies, in the forests, on the roads, and in tents, in the dead of winter, suffering all manner of hardships, even to death itself, as the people of Quincy well know; the remembrance of whose hospitality in former days still causes our hearts to burn with joy, and raise the prayer to heaven for blessings on their heads; and...Whereas, we desire peace above all earthly blessings; Therefore, we would say to the committee..., and to the Governor, and all the authorities and people of Illinois, and the surrounding States and Territories, that we propose to leave this county next spring for some point remote, that there will not need to be a difficulty with the people and ourselves.¹⁷ let us dispose of our property honorable.¹⁷

So Quincy, though but twenty years old, had already responded to two calls to arms; the Black Hawk War and the Mormon War. Peace, however, was not to be had. In May, 1846, three Quincy companies returned from the Mormon War. They returned only to join the brigade of General Hardin for the Mexican War. Here is the call to arms as reported in the Quincy Herald:

A call to arms!...News has just arrived by special courier from Washington, D.C. that President James K. Polk and the Congress of the United States have declared war on the Mexican Government. We are at war with Mexico! The Governor of Illinois has sent a request for every able-bodied man to enlist his services now. Brave men come forward!¹⁸

¹⁷The Nauvoo Neighbour, September 24, 1845, p. 3

¹⁸Quincy Herald, May 26, 1846, p. 1

After the hostilities were over, they were mustered out on June 19, 1847. Quincy's men of war had achieved a name for themselves in the Illinois war annals.¹⁹ But this time some Quincyians died, a total of six.²⁰ Thirteen years of peace followed.

As a river town, Quincy received its share of the river traffic; it was an important stop for commerce and the traveler. Therefore, it became an influential community as a business and political center. It was a welcomed sight for the weary traveler. This is pointed out in Roberts'

Quincy's Heritage:

On the eve of the Civil War Quincy could boast of fine hotels, namely the Tremont, Occidental, Wilson, Furlong, Pacific, and the Quincy House. The last was considered the finest hotel west of Pittsburg. Its cost of construction was \$106,000. These hotels had such a fine business that it is estimated they accomodated 55,000 people a year. In fact, river travel was so important during the hey day of the steamboats, 1840-1860, that in 1858 it was stated there were 1,281 arrivals and departures of boats from the Quincy docks.²¹

As a result of this booming river travel, Quincy thus became very important as a business and political center.

Perhaps the best known traveler to visit Quincy was Abraham Lincoln. In a letter marked "confidential",

¹⁹Quincy was one of the cities in Illinois that distinguished themselves in the Mexican war. Cited in Church, Illinois, p. 31.

²⁰These men were reported killed in the war: Jake Brodwell, George Gibbons, Sam Mott, Pete Nealy, Bill Simmons, and Paul Walters. (All were privates). Cited in Collins, Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, p. 37.

²¹Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 39.

Mr. Lincoln wrote a letter to the Hon. A. Jonas of Springfield, in order to stop rumors that he belonged to the Know-Nothing lodge. Here is the letter:

My dear Sir: Yours of the 20th (July) is received. I suppose as good, or even better, men than I may have been in American, or Know-Nothing lodges; but in point of fact, I was never in Quincy but one day and two nights, while Know-Nothing lodges were in existence, and you were with me that day and both those nights. I had never been there before in my life; and never afterwards, till the joint debate with Douglas in 1858. It was in 1854, when I spoke in some Hall there (Kendall Hall), and after the speaking, you, with others, took me to an oyster saloon, passed an hour there, and you walked with me to, and departed with me at, the Quincy-House, quite late at night. I left the stage for Naples before day-light in the morning.²²

Quincy was the scene of one of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates held on the site of where Washington Park now stands. This debate was held on October 13, 1858, at which some 15,000 people, from a radius of thirty miles, were attracted. Today, this is Quincy's claim to fame but then, the majority came to hear Douglas.²³

The key note of Quincy's greatest prosperity was sounded when the sagacious men of the city determined to

²²Basler, (ed.) Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1953, I-VII vols.) IV, 85.

²³The statement is supported by two facts: according to contemporary reports, gleaned from the 1858 edition of the Quincy Whig, Lincoln received only scattered applause whenever he spoke, while Douglas consistently received a thundering ovation. And Douglas received over a thousand-vote majority in the 1858 election, most of this from Quincy.

make the city not only a commercial and political stronghold but also an important manufacturing center.²⁴

The most important manufacturing enterprise in Quincy at the time of the Civil War was the milling enterprise. The manufacture of flour was started in 1824 by D. Baker and since had grown to include ten establishments which produced 2,000 barrels per day and gave employment to 130 person.

Then there were the tobacco establishments. Henry Asbury reports these interesting details:

The tobacco manufacturers could boast of having four large plants, employing an actual capital of \$345,000 with gross sales totaling \$1,300,000. They had an employment of 560 people. In manufacturing of Stoves and Hollow Ware, Quincy ranked second to no city west of Pittsburg for the amount of work annually turned out. They employed 314 workers and manufactured 36,000 stoves annually with the sales totaling \$437,000.²⁵

It was also fitting that since Quincy had a large German population it should become famous in the brewing industry. According to Mr. Asbury, Quincy could claim six breweries which produced 207,000 kegs of beer yearly and employed 170 people. Since Quincy was so important in the manufacturing industry it was only right that they should have

²⁴In addition to the abundance of coal, the cheapness of erecting buildings suitable to extensive operations, the abundance of labor, and the small cost of sustaining a working population, together with other circumstances favorable to economic production; rafts of pine lumber constantly arriving from the Upper Mississippi, several steam saw mills and two or three of which were making a profit, and all kinds of building material were available in large quantities at low rates.

²⁵Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 53.

an ample number of machine shops. And this they had. In 1860, there were nine machine shops, claiming an employment of 360 hands and having a business of \$1,050,000 a year.²⁶ There were also several foundries located in the "model city" but most of them were connected with machine shops and properly came under that heading.²⁷

Other manufacturing industries that were established in Quincy before the Civil War were: carriage makers, boilers and sheet works, producers of wagons, plows, bricks, saddles, and harness.

In the 1850's, Quincy, like most midwestern cities, sought a surname. One of the names suggested, and one which she could well bear out, was "The City of Churches." So it was, and so it is. But this was not always the case. Paul Osgoode makes this observation in his book, A History of Quincy Churches:

The first minister to arrive in Quincy was the Rev. Mr. Jabey Porter in the year 1828. Religious services on the Sabbath were held in the log courthouse. Mr. Porter died the following year. The Reverend Asa Turner organized the first church of any name in Quincy in 1830. Their place of service was called "The Lord's Barn" located on Fourth Street, between Maine and Jersey.²⁸

A larger church was started in the summer of 1842, on the corner of Jersey and Fifth streets. This structure was

²⁶Asbury, op. cit., p. 19.

²⁷The word "model city" was first used in an article written in the Illinois Bounty Land Register, June, 1835.

²⁸Osgoode, A History of Quincy Churches, (Quincy, Ill.: Wilcox & Sons, Inc., 1884). p. 25.

supposed to be the most beautiful church north of St. Louis, but in 1847, a difference arose, and some forty members left, forming the Center Congregational Church; the Reverend Horatio Foote went with them as pastor.²⁹ Mr. Osgoode comments further on this growth: ". . . other churches sprang up rapidly so that by 1860, thirty-two years after the first church was founded, there were 18 different churches in Quincy, taking care of the spiritual needs of its parishioners."³⁰

Henry Asbury makes this report on the membership of the various churches that he had information on:

The various religious denominations may be principally comprised under the following names. Episcopal Methodists, who have 9 or 10 classes and about 300 members; Presbyterian and Congregational, who have 4 churches and 250 members; Baptists, 5 churches, and 105 members; Reformed Baptists, or Christians (called by some Cambellites), 4 churches and about 100 members; Reformed Methodists, 2 Or 3 churches, and 35 to 40 members; a large and respectable church or society of Dunkards, some Roman Catholics and Universalists.³¹

Before concluding this chapter of Quincy and Adams County for the period up to the Civil War, a few words must

²⁹The difference that arose, which resulted in the creation of the Center Congregational Church, according to Mr. Paul Osgoode and Father Landry Genosky, O.F.M., was over the minister's horse--of all things! One portion of the congregation wanted to present the minister with a newly purchased horse, as a gift, and the other portion of the congregation did not believe in the presentation of worldly gifts to ministers. Thus the decision argument was started and this, combined with other minor differences, fomented a general atmosphere of dissention which resulted in the physical break.

³⁰Osgoode, A History of Quincy Churches, p. 26.

³¹Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 57.

be said about the schools of the city.

As early as 1827, the people of Quincy evinced an interest in education. The Rev. Jabey Porter made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a school. The first school to be of any success was found in 1837. It was held in what was known as the Lord's Barn, a log cabin situated very near the present Washington Park.³² It accomodated about thirty pupils. However, there were very serious objections to education in those days, as Mr. Samuel Parsons reports in his book, Quincy Schools: "It was thought to be much more important to help on the farms rather than "waste" time in a schoolhouse."³³ A letter from an irate parent, a farmer, reinforces this observation by Mr. Parsons. The letter is addressed to the editor of the Illinois Bounty Land Register in 1835:

Dere Edditors,

I cant see whi I has to sind my boye jimmy to schole he jest dont nede itt. I aint gott no edgication so whi shold he, You dont nede to read an rite to plow a felde or milk coves doese you Beesids you kin lern to rede an rite on yur own I dont do so bad does I. My boye is steyin hoom whir he belons.

Yurs,
Joe Brown³⁴

The first real step forward in the management of the

³²Parsons, op. cit., p. 14.

³³Samuel Parsons, Quincy Schools, (Quincy, Ill.: Wilcox & Sons, Inc., 1926) p. 16.

³⁴Illinois Bounty Land Register, Aug. 24, 1835, p. 4

schools in Quincy came from efforts made by R.S. Benneson, Captain Artus, and (future Governor) John Wood, in 1842. They, by permission of the legislature, were able to amend the city charter so as to enable Quincy to levy a tax of 12½ cents on the \$100 to be used under the direction of the city council exclusively for school purposes.³⁵ Mr. Parsons tells about the first schoolhouse:

In 1843, the first schoolhouse was built by the town authorities. The first schoolhouse was a two-story brick on the Franklin Square lot, on Fifth Street. A little over a year later a similar dwelling was built on Jefferson Square. These buildings cost \$4,000 each.³⁶

In April, 1847, the city of Quincy was organized into districts and Mr. Isaac Grover was appointed to be the city's first superintendent of schools. "Now, started in the right direction, the schools gave promise of doing something gratifying."³⁷ But the progress was still slow. It was not until the fall and winter of 1855, that the next schoolhouse (the Webster) was erected, and two years afterward the Irving district was organized. The school house was built and about the same time the colored school, the Lincoln school, located in a hovel on Oak street.³⁸

³⁵Parsons, Quincy Schools, pp. 16-17.

³⁶Parsons, Quincy Schools, p. 18.

³⁷Parsons, Quincy Schools, p. 19.

³⁸The Lincoln school was closed by order of the Board of Education in July, 1957, or about one hundred years after it was created. This was to comply with the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision on desegregation of the races.

Some attempts at progress were made by those in charge of the schools. It was, however, an up-hill struggle to work for progress in education, as it was in many mid-western cities at this time. Stiff opposition, fostered by prejudice, awaited those who wanted the Quincy school system to progress. It nevertheless would be after the Civil War that Quincy's public schools would flourish. Moreover, immediately after the founding of the city, to the present day, Quincy could boast of a fine establishment of private schools founded by different religious denominations.³⁹

Quincy had grown in stature. On the eve of the Civil War, she reflected her prosperity. Henry Asbury makes this comment about Quincy's prosperity during this period in history:

The original site of eight hundred acres was now one of the largest cities of Illinois with a population of 12,362. Founded by New Englanders, the city had welcomed the enterprising immigrant, the one half of her population was foreign born. The city had grown in proportion to the immigration. Ever appreciative of the contribution of these immigrants, Quincy was rewarded for her tolerance by a solid development which few cities in Illinois of the period, enjoyed. So the American pioneer, the German immigrant and Irish railroad worker, carved from the wilderness a "Gem City."⁴⁰

In the first period or phase of Quincy and Adams

³⁹Parsons, Quincy Schools, p. 21.

⁴⁰Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 21.

County, or genesis, the student of history will note a significant change. First, the movement from a modest one-cabin village to one of the largest cities in Illinois. Second, the change from a simple agrarian economy to the beginnings, at any rate, of a great industrial complex. Third, the transition of thought from a preoccupation of local or semi-local affairs to the preoccupation of national affairs. Fourth, the change from a simple structure of law to a more complex, codified system of law. All these changes could be seen in Quincy along with the change or growth in population.⁴¹

What will be the future of Quincy and Adams County? What new problems will arise and how will they be met? What? Why? How? These questions might have been in the mind or on the lips of many residents in the area as new period or phase approached. But one thing is clear. The new period would be different from the first. There would be economic growth, but there would also be a decline in population. Many men from this area would not be alive by the end of the period. Many lives will be changed because of the coming of the period. This new period or phase is the Civil War.⁴²

⁴¹Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 23.

⁴²Robarts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 25.

CHAPTER TWO:
POLITICAL ASPECTS OF QUINCY
AND ADAMS COUNTY
DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Quincy was a border city until shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter in April, 1861. Border towns, precariously perched between North and South, with citizens, some confessedly Confederate and determined Unionists, as well as seekers of a compromised peace, posed problems unknown to other areas, whether in the deeper South or the more distant North. William C. Roberts has this to say about the situation in Quincy just prior to the Civil War:

Quincy and Adams County shared in the conflict of opinion which culminated in the Civil War. A large part of the population were immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, from south of the Ohio river. Many of them believed in the theory of state sovereignty and the condition of slavery for the Negro, as a normal form of social order. They hated anti-slavery agitation, and inclined to yield to every demand of the pro-slavery leaders. These men had determined to nationalize slavery, to preserve, propagate and perpetuate it. For this end they had secured the "repeal of the Missouri compromise," the "Dred Scott decision" and the enactment of the "Fugitive Slave Law."⁴³

Other threats were made and remedies given:

They constantly threatened to withdraw from the Union unless their demands were granted. In order to placate the pro-slavery leaders, Senator Stephen A. Douglas had taken the position that the question of admitting slavery into new territories should be decided by a vote in the inhabitants of the territory. This was called "Squatter Sovereignty," and was regarded by his large following, as a wise way of settling the question.⁴⁴

In portraying this epic, the was effort of Quincy and

⁴³Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 32.

⁴⁴Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, pp. 32-33.

Adams County, it becomes the representative portrayal of the typical border town in the Civil War. What happened in Quincy during the war years 1861 to 1865, happened in other border towns throughout the nation. More so, because next to Cairo, Quincy was the most important point in Illinois in April, 1861.

It was not without reason that in April, 1861, the Quincy Herald, viewing the divided loyalties here, stated that "if a war breaks out, there will be a 'Civil War' in Quincy!"⁴⁵ Early in April of 1861, it was not evident that Quincy would muster 2,300 men in blue.⁴⁶ It was not yet obvious, that five of its citizens would eventually rank as Generals, two of whom were destined to be heroes of Shiloh, that two would ride with Sherman in his "march to the sea."⁴⁷

But out of this agitation--the agitation that stirred the emotions, came the great debates in pre-war Adams County between Lincoln and Douglas. One of these discussions was held in Washington Park in Quincy, and was attended by thousands of people. Mr. Lincoln advocated that there should be no extension of slavery into new territory. Mr. Douglas held that "he did not care whether slavery was voted up or down, but I still maintain that a Negro is not and never

⁴⁵Quincy Herald, Apr. 5, 1861, p. 3.

⁴⁶Illinois, Military and Naval Department. Report, 1861-66 (revised). (Springfield, Ill.: Phillips Bros., State printers, 1900), p. 96.

⁴⁷The five generals were: Benjamin Grierson, Benjamin Prentiss, James Singleton, John Tillson, and John Wood.

ought to be a citizen of the United States."⁴⁸ Furthermore, he held that the government was made on a white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men, and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others.⁴⁹ He said, "I do not believe that the Almighty made the Negro capable of self-government."⁵⁰ This probably expressed the opinion of a large number of people, including Democrats, in Adams County.

As indicative of the spirit of a large and influential portion of the people the Quincy Herald, on April 10, 1861, used this language:

The slave states have gone out of the union, or those that have not already done so soon, when that takes place, the Republicans will not be able to rally the thousands of deluded men that have followed them with the cry of 'no more slave territory or no more slave states, or down with slavery.'⁵¹

In its next issue, it assumed the success of secession, and, consequently that custom houses would be established on the boundry lines of the Confederacy, and "congratulated the farmers of Adams County, that all agricultural productions usually shipped from Quincy, would be duty free."⁵² It was

⁴⁸Quincy Herald, October 14, 1858, p. 1

⁴⁹This is a summary of what Senator Douglas said, based on the Oct. 14, 1858, article that appeared in the Quincy Herald.

⁵⁰Quincy Herald, October 14, 1858, p. 1

⁵¹Ibid., April 10, 1861, p. 3

⁵²Quincy Herald, April 11, 1861, p. 1

not without good reason, that southern leaders expected a "solid South" and a "divided North."

But after the so-called "great debates," though, Mr. Lincoln received a majority of the popular vote (state wide), Mr. Douglas was elected by the Legislature of Illinois to the Senate of the United States, the majority of the voters of Adams County were Douglas Democrats. Here is how a paper of the times reported it:

....no local candidate outran Senator Douglas. He carried Quincy by 46 votes, Adams County, by 454 votes

Here is a summary of the voting:

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>
Douglas. . . .	1064. . . .	3955 ⁵
Lincoln. . . .	1018. . . .	3501 ⁵

It was a coincidence of history that two years later the two men, Lincoln and Douglas, found themselves political opponents for the same office, but this time it was for the office of President of the United States. It was also coincidental that Douglas would carry the city and the county by the same identical margin of victory as he did in 1858. Here is what the Quincy Whig reported:

....Lincoln has won the Presidency!....
Here is the voting summarized:

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>
Douglas	1274	4265
Lincoln	1228	3811
Bell	17	80

⁷³Quincy Whig, "Douglas Carries the County!"
November 8, 1858, p. 1.

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>
Breckenridge	13	67 ⁵⁴

Another source explains the voting for the 1860 Presidential election and its significance: "Lincoln won with a national popular vote totaling 1,866,452."⁵³

But the Presidential campaign left bitter scars and festering wounds, as Henry Asbury reports:

The campaign was particularly lively in Quincy and Adams County, because both major candidates were native Illinoisians: Lincoln lived in Springfield; and Douglas had lived in Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, and Chicago. During the months of the contest, the two Quincy newspapers, the Herald and the Whig were on opposite sides, as usual. The Issues soon blurred, lost their political impact. Substituted instead were bitter, personal attacks. For the Herald, Douglas could do no wrong. For the Whig, Lincoln could do only right. The former lampooned every Lincoln story and legend. The latter assaulted the "little joker."⁵⁶

After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency in 1860, the pro-slavery leaders decided to lead their states from the Union; to secede. In this crisis, Senator Douglas stood firmly for the Union, although he disagreed with Lincoln, personally. He was like Daniel Webster before him "a Union man," and rose patriotically to the occasion. To him, probably more than to any other man, belongs the honor of inspiring his party with a patriotic purpose to support the president in his efforts to maintain the Union by military

⁵³Robarts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 37.

⁵⁶Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 57.

force. He made powerful appeals, in his brilliant and effective speeches; like the time he said, "I deprecate war, but if it must come, I am with my country under all circumstances and in every contingency" and continued, saying, "I stand by Mr. Lincoln and will support him in every effort to put down rebellion."⁵⁷ Inspired by this leadership, Democrats joined with Republicans, forgot partisan differences and responded with enthusiasm to the call for troops to maintain the Union. The moral energy of patriotic devotion and the profound conviction that the Union was in danger of destruction, called out, organized and directed the military power of the city and county. Before the war ended, out of a population of about 12,000, about 2,300 men had enlisted in the army of the Union. There is speculation among some contemporaries, Henry Asbury and William C. Roberts, that had Douglas stayed-out of the picture and not given his full support to the Lincoln Administration, at this critical moment in history, then chaos would have surely engulfed Quincy and vicinity. Roberts states it this way:

It is clear to me and should be clear to all, by now, that had the late Senator S. A. Douglas not supported the Administration, by giving it the full weight of his influence and projecting his convictions throughout the community, there would certainly have been anarchy and civil war in this area of Illinois.⁵⁸

Orville Browning, a well-known Quincyian and an

⁵⁷ Quincy Herald, April 15, 1861, p. 2

⁵⁸ Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 39.

influential figure in Illinois politics, was a friend of Lincoln's and was a frequent visitor to the Lincoln home.

So thus the Civil War was inaugurated. Throughout the entire non-slaveholding States of the Union, and to some extent even in the South, the greatest excitement, indignation and denunciation followed the indignity to "old glory" at Fort Sumter. As it turned out, that fifty gun salute to the flag was soon answered by the resounding thunder of ten thousand cannon all over the country. William H. Collins noted the feeling of Quincyans when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter reach Quincy:

It is impossible to describe the feeling which pervaded Quincy, even at midnight, on the day that Fort Sumter fell, people were in tears or, still others, too emotional to talk clearly. A few days later, the streets resounded to the marching tread of soldiers, Quincy's "boys in blue."⁵⁹

He goes on to describe the parting of "Quincy's boys in blue":

It was on the next Sunday evening after the surrender of Fort Sumter that over two hundred men from Quincy alone left the city for, to them, the unknown fields of strife, followed by the benediction, prayers and tears of the people. All over loyal Illinois mothers parted from their sons amid tears and blessings. But whatever affecting scenes were presented to the North, had their counterpart in the South. Well might mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters weep over the events of the hour.⁶⁰

The President called for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion, after the fall of Fort Sumter.⁶¹ And war came.

⁵⁹William H. Collins, Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, p. 289.

⁶⁰Collins, Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, pp. 289-290.

⁶¹See Appendix One

But those tears were but a prelude in the drama of the years of mourning and sorrow which followed.

The "Great Union Meeting" was held on Wednesday night, April 17, 1861, to decide the role of Quincy in the Civil War. The Quincy Herald of the 16th contained an editorial referring to the President's proclamation of the 15th calling for the military of the several States (75,000 men).⁶² To this article a reply was made by Orville Browning and published on the 18th, the day after the great Union Meeting. The Quincy Herald questioned Lincoln's authority and called his action of issuing such a proclamation unconstitutional.⁶³ Mr. Browning then replied to the editorial and said that according to the law of 1795, the President had the power to call out the militia to suppress insurrection.⁶⁴ After he stated the evidence, the foundation of his argument, Mr. Browning punctuated his thesis with this searching question: "Can it be denied that the emergency contemplated by the law had arisen?"⁶⁵

Most of the citizens of Quincy accepted Browning's explanation of the President's proclamation and were beginning to rally behind the President and the government, as Browning himself explains in his diary:

⁶² This is President Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 troops, cited on p. 26 of this thesis and Appendix One.

⁶³ See Appendix Two

⁶⁴ See Appendix Three

⁶⁵ See Appendix Three

Wednesday, Apl. 17. Wrote an article for the paper today defending the President's proclamation--Also wrote resolutions to be presented at a meeting to night, called without distinction of a party, for purpose of sustaining the administration. The meeting was immense. I presented the resolution. They were un-animously and enthusiastically adopted. The meeting was addressed by Barney Arntzen, I. N. Morris, myself, Grimshaw Bod Latham & Dr. Rutherford. Treason is done for here. It cannot lift its head. All men of all parties are now for the Government. I had greatly feared treason in our midst, as many of the democrats have been denouncing the government & sympathizing with secession.⁶⁶

The "Great Union Meeting" was called for on Wednesday, April 17, 1861. The character of the meeting was the type seldom seen in the Quincy community. Men of every party were there, vying with each other in their expression of devotion to the Union, and against the spirit of treason. Even before the meeting began it became apparent that the courthouse would be too small to hold the number of people who wanted to view the proceedings. An eyewitness of the proceedings, Henry Asbury, describes the meeting:

The night was warm and beautiful, and Colonel Morris addressed the audience with much success. The "old Flag" was floating in the moonlight from the staff in front of the courthouse, and the numbers, the spirit, the enthusiasm, and the utter absence of all partisan feeling, betokened an influence at work in this community with which it will not do for traitors to trifle.⁶⁷

This meeting had the effect of rallying patriotism in the people, some of which before had shown signs of wavering in

⁶⁶ Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, p. 463.

⁶⁷ See Appendix Four.

their loyalty to the Union. Speeches were made by I. N. Morris, J. Grimshaw, B. Arntzen and others, irrespective of party. All helped to mold a patriotic spirit among fellow Quincyans.

The resolutions that were offered by Orville Hickman Browning were three in number and called for unconditional support of the President and condemnation of those responsible for the attack on Fort Sumter⁶⁸. This resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically accepted by those present at the meeting.⁶⁹

The laws of the United States having thus been violated in the capture of Fort Sumter, by men organized and fighting under a strange and new flag, the stars and bars of the Confederate States of America. The President of the United States, holding the Union of States, as perpetual, called for troops to enforce the laws and to uphold the national authority. Quincy and Adams County were soon to have their full share in the bloody contest to follow.

In the autumn of 1862, the flush of patriotic enthusiasm which pervaded the citizenry had, with many, been chilled by the burden and horrors of war. Some were discouraged by the uncertain issue of the struggle. Others felt that it was assuming anti-slavery features. It was sometimes stigmatized as an "abolition war" by the press. Solders of the Union armies were sometimes branded as

⁶⁸ See Appendix Four

⁶⁹ This can be cited in Browning's diary, the Quincy Herald, and various other places.

"nigger thieves." But all of Illinois was slipping behind on its new quota, and this prompted President Lincoln to write a letter chastising Governor Yates.⁷⁰ But Governor Yates replied somewhat heatedly to Lincoln's telegram.⁷¹ But Lincoln sent back a crisp reply.⁷²

The result of the November election was to send representatives to the next General Assembly who were bitterly opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war. Henry Asbury even charges:

The representatives from Adams County voted for the so-called "Copper-head Resolutions," which denounced the war and called for an "armistice." This Assembly was pro-rogued by the Governor. The representatives for Adams County were elected by a majority of 1,796 votes.⁷³

Meanwhile, in Washington, D. C., U. S. Senator Orville Browning often found himself on the defensive, when arguments against the Administration were raised:

....Then back to the Senate. A Resolution offered by Senator Johnson of Tennessee came up to day for consideration, when Breckenridge made another assault upon the Administration and I replied to him.⁷⁴ The debate was unexpected, and altogether off hand on my part, but I was

⁷⁰See Appendix Nine.

⁷¹See Appendix Ten.

⁷²See Appendix Eleven

⁷³Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 157.

⁷⁴The speech which Browning delivered in the Senate on this occasion related to the object of war, and the particular matter which brought him to his feet seems to have been in the denunciation of the President. Cited Browning's diary.

very much complimented by Senators, Johnson thanked me over and over again for it.⁷⁵

The political condition of affairs at home and in the U. S. Congress, however, did not seriously impair the efficiency of the soldiers in the field. There were few deserters among Illinois volunteer and regular units compared with the other states.⁷⁶ However, some extreme partisans encouraged desertion. "Law and order" meetings were outspoken for the war, now denounced opposition to the "draft." Some, who in 1861 were outspoken for the war, now denounced it.

About the draft, or conscription act, recently passed by the 37th Congress, William H. Collins makes this brief statement: "The draft was sustained and added to the number of soldiers in the field."⁷⁷

⁷⁵Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, I, 486-487.

⁷⁶Illinois, Adjutant General, p. 301.

⁷⁷Collins, Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, p. 356.

CHAPTER THREE:
QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY'S
MILITARY
CONTRIBUTION TO THE
CIVIL WAR

Quincy and its surrounding area was destined to play a vital role in the Civil War. Actually there were to be no major battles fought in Quincy or Adams county, of course, but the contribution of men, supplies, and a strategic position, made the area of Quincy and Adams county insert their page in the annals of the history of the Civil War.

Quincy next to Cairo was the most important military point in the State. The line of military effort between the loyal and the slave states reached from the Potomac River westward across West Virginia and Kentucky to Cairo, then northward to the Iowa line and then westward to the Nebraska and Kansas line. After Cairo was occupied, the next movement of the army was to secure the control of Missouri. Quincy situated on the extreme western edge of Illinois longitudinally projecting into the State of Missouri thus became of great strategic importance. The Adjutant Generals Report describes the general importance of this area with these words:

In a general way the operations of the Union army was a "left-wheel" pivoted upon the Army of the Potomac. The extreme right wing began its forward movement from the Iowa line. Quincy was the point at which the national army, made their rendezvous, effected their organization, and from which, they crossed the river to take possession of the northern part of Missouri, co-operate with forces sent out from St. Louis and thus take military control of the state.⁷⁸

Quincy and Adams County had, men and officers, or

⁷⁸ Illinois, Adjutant General. Revised by General J. N. Reese. (Springfield, Ill.: Phillips Bros., State printers, 1900-02), pp. 235-236.

officers along, in the following regiments, besides some, perhaps many, not within observation, namely:

Of infantry, the 10th reg., the 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 27th, 33rd, 43rd, 50th, 58th, 65th, 66th, 73rd, 78th, 84th, 97th, 118th, 119th, 137th, 148th, 151st, and 154th. Of cavalry, Quincy and Adams County sent one full company at least--Delano's, afterwards Moore's Co., of the Second regiment--and also MacFall's company of the Third regiment. The State of Illinois sent into the field seventeen regiments of cavalry.⁷⁹

Quincy became a center of great military activity.

Companies gathered in Quincy from various parts of the state to be organized into regiments. Steamers passed down the river loaded with soldiers from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mechanics in Quincy were busy in making munitions of war, from a leather box for "caps" to steel cannon. The recruiting drum was constantly heard. Orators made patriotic speeches and pastors preached patriotic sermons. Regiments with bands paraded in the street. Women organized to make provision for the sick and wounded in hospital and camp. In short, Quincy was a changed place now that the hustle-and-bustle of war was in the air.

But the coming war also brought confusion, as Miss Cora Agnes Benneson points out:

In the confusion incident to the outbreak of the Civil War, when more volunteers were pouring into Springfield than were needed for the six regiments, President Lincoln called upon Illinois to furnish, the Quarter-Master General, John Wood,

⁷⁹Robarts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 68.

found himself in great perplexity.⁸⁰

The reason for John Wood's concern was clear: "No provision had yet been made for the food, shelter or equipment of the soldiers and no system of accounting had been established for the supplies voted by the state and donated by individuals."⁸¹

Wood found an able assistant in Edward Everett, a fellow Quincyian, who had had experience as a clerk in the quarter-master's department at San Antonio, Texas, during the Mexican War. In addition to his experience, had exceptional ability and insight, was painstaking and thorough. In fact, he was so good in this job that Wood gradually gave him more and more responsibility. Finally, Everett was doing most, if not all, the work; that is, until he rebelled.⁸²

Here is a sampling of the kind of business conducted by the quarter-master's department during the Civil War:

On Dec. 15th, 1861, the Adjutant General issued a report, showing that up to that date Illinois had furnished for the Civil War 60,540 soldiers. Of these, at least three-fourths were clothed by the Quarter-Master's department at Springfield. Its aggregate amount of purchase was \$3,714,122.38.⁸³

In the spring of 1862, when the quarter-master's department at Springfield was relieved of its duties by officers commissioned by the United States, Wood then resigned his

⁸⁰Miss Cora Agnes Benneson, Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1909. "The Work of Edward Everett of Quincy in the Quarter-Master's Department in Illinois During the First Year of the Civil War" (Springfield, Ill.: State Journal Co., State Printers, 1910), p. 147.

⁸¹Ibid., p. 147.

⁸²See Appendix Five and Six.

⁸³Ibid., p. 151.

position and returned to Quincy. Still retaining his position as Quarter-Master General of the State of Illinois, in 1864, former Governor Wood took command as colonel of the 137th Regiment of Illinois infantry with which he served until the period of enlistment expired.

But Miss Benneson radiates Mr. Everett's concern:

It was a disappointment to Mr. Everett that the final settlement with the United States Government was made by others when he was so well prepared to give full returns for the vast amount of property that had passed through his hands. The success of the Quarter-Master's Department at Springfield, of which Illinois has just reason to be proud, was undoubtedly due during the first year of the Civil War to his vigilance, wisdom and hard work!⁸⁴

Immediately after the proclamation of the president calling for troops, the Adjutant General of the State notified the commanders of the various military organizations, that they would be called upon to enter active duty. At this time, there were two companies in Quincy to be alerted, commanded by Captain James D. Morgan of the "Guards," and Captain Schroer of the "Rifles." Here is the Adjutant General's notification sent to the local commanders in Quincy:

To All Commanders:

No doubt all of you have heard by now the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, has issued a proclamation to all loyal States of the Union to raise seventy-five thousand fighting men to put down unlawful combinations.

The President expects Illinois to

⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 153

contribute its fair share in this struggle to maintain the integrity of the Union.

I now call on you, each local commander, to begin mobilization and recruiting of your units as immediately as possible.

Adjutant General⁸⁵

Recruiting was begun by the "Guards" and within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the Adjutant General's communication, more than one hundred men were enrolled. On Sunday, April 21st, two companies left for Springfield and Orville Browning was on hand for the ceremonies in Washington Park, to send the company to Cairo. Here is his first-hand account of the scene:

....At 12, M. the pastors of the Churches in the City met Capt. Prentiss and his Command in Washington square to give them a parting benediction. The flag of the old guards was presented by Capt. Morgan-- "My Country 'tis of thee" was sung by Mr. Denman and others--Prayer made by Rev. Mr. Jaques--The troops addressed by Rev. Mr. Foot & myself--It was the most impressive scene I have ever witnessed. Thousands were on the ground, and whilst I talked there was not a dry eye--Many wept aloud.

We all then marched to the depot, where the "star spangled banner," was sung by Denman & others, five or six thousand joining in Chorus. At 1/4 before two the cars started with the command consisting of about 180 men.⁸⁶

It was said that some ten thousand people accompanied the volunteers to the railroad station. The train at the station was decorated with flags. The crowd sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and cheered by the sympathetic multitude, the

⁸⁵Illinois, Adjutant General, p. 245.

⁸⁶Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, p. 464.

volunteers left for Springfield.⁸⁷ While enroute to Springfield, the train stopped at Clayton, where they were joined by thirty more recruits. Another group of recruits joined the troop transport at Jacksonville. Such scenes as this, the recruitment of soldiers for service to their country, was repeated many times throughout the duration of the war. Here is another example:

It took a few days to raise six companies which became known as the "Quincy Cadets" and were very enthusiastic, giving renewed attention to the drill. The companies were: First ward, Captain Benneson, 107 men; Second ward, Captain Johnson, 148 men; Third ward, Captain Vandorn, 158 men; Fourth ward, Captain Joshua Wood, 130 men; Fifth ward, Captain Penfield, 115 men; and Sixth ward, Captain Bartlett, 108 men. In addition to these, Captain William Steinwedell reported a company of 71 men. These companies elected as regimental officers, James E. Dunn, Colonel; W. R. Lockwood, Lieutenant Colonel, and William Shannahan, Major.⁸⁸

In reply to an unsigned letter, the Quincy Whig, supplied the following information concerning the pay scale for servicemen:

Colonel	\$218.00
Lt. Col.	194.00
Major	175.00
Captain	118.00
1st. Lt.	108.00
2nd. Lt.	103.00
1st. Sgt.	29.00
Sgt.	27.00
Corporal	22.00
Privates	20.00
Musicians	21.00

⁸⁷Browning, loc. cit., p. 464.

⁸⁸Quincy Whig, Quincy, September 5, 1861, p. 4.

All figures quoted are on
a per monthly basis.⁸⁹

Another volunteer company was formed known as the "Union Rifle Company" and Charles Petrie was made its captain. About this time there was some question as to how far W. A. Richardson supported the administration in its war policy, and Dr. Bane addressed him in a public letter printed in the newspaper to secure his views. He replied, "every citizen owes it as a solemn duty to obey the law, to support the constitution, repel invasion and defend the flag."⁹⁰

Other companies that were to send volunteer units to the front were: the "Quincy Zouaves," with Joseph Seaman as captain; and a "Marine Corps" was also organized intended to enforce the recent act of the legislature forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war from the state. It had been discovered that powder, caps, and other military supplies were being bought in Quincy and taken to Missouri.

When Colonel U. S. Grant came to Quincy he was accompanied by John Wood, Quarter-Master General of Illinois. Here is how Wood later described Col. Grant:

He was dressed shabily, somewhat clumsilya badly dinged plug hat. He seemed as though he was in need of sleep. His general appearance resembled a Mississippi bum. He certainly was something other than impressive, or in any position of responsibility. One would guess therefore that he would not command himself much less others.⁹¹

⁸⁹Quincy Whig, "Monthly Pay to Militia,"
May 1, 1861, p. 3.

⁹⁰Wilcox and McCall, Quincy and Adams County, p. 204.

⁹¹Robarts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 109.

So this was Colonel Grant! Not a very impressive sight.

William C. Robarts makes this observation about Colonel Grant's visit to Quincy: "On the 12th of July, Colonel U. S. Grant arrived in Quincy, and went into camp at West Quincy. Mr. Robert Tillson delivered a lot of accoutrements and Col. Grant kept the tally of them himself."⁹²

Quincy increasingly became a martialing area of troops and supplies. It was a staging area for men and material that were to be sent either west into Missouri or south by way of Cairo, Illinois. David F. Wilcox and Judge Lyman McCall list these troop movements into the Quincy area in their book Quincy and Adams County:

On July 15th, Colonel Turchin arrived with the nineteenth infantry, and went into camp on Sunset Hill. General Hurlburt soon arrived to take command of the brigade and made his headquarters at the Quincy House.... Colonel Mulligan's regiment arrived on the 17th, camping at Sunset Hill. Sickness began in the camps and the chair factory on the corner of Fifth and Ohio was leased as a hospital.... Quincy became a rendezvous for companies from the adjoining counties. Camps were established southwest of Woodland cemetery at the Fair Grounds, at Sunset Hill north of the city, and on Alstyne's prairie east of Twelfth Street. The companies first arriving were organized as the Sixteenth regiment of Illinois infantry....

The regiments of Colonels Goode, Scott and Palmer had been ordered to Quincy, and the Fourteenth had arrived on the 19th of July. James Singleton was offered the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment, but he declined the honor.⁹³

⁹²Robarts, Quincy's Heritage, pp. 107-108.

⁹³Wilcox and McCall, Quincy and Adams County, pp. 212-123.

With all the soldiers pouring into Quincy from all around the State of Illinois, as well as other states, the men had to be kept busy doing something both time consuming and useful. Here are some of the things that were carried out by the soldiers in addition to the general camp routine:

The various "Home Guards" engaged in target shooting. Hays and Woodruff had a large force of men engaged in making knapsacks. Robert Tillson made scabbards and cartridge boxes.... It was not the least unusual to see soldiers going about the city picking up scraps of paper and helping the citizenry with their household chores.... These things, the "busy work" of the soldiers, might have appeared unusual to us then but we should remember that those were difficult times.⁹⁴

Then there were parades. There was a grand parade on the Fourth of July. The procession was led by the Fourteenth regiment, then followed by the "Quincy Guards" and Captain Penfield; the "National Rifles" and Captain Steinwedell; the "Quincy Cadets" and Captain Letton; and the "Quincy Mounted Guards" and Captain Charles W. Mead. These were followed by various civic societies. In the afternoon, a military picnic on Alstyne's prairie closed the exercises.⁹⁵

Then on the next day, the 5th of July, word came from the town of Canton, Missouri, that Captain Howell of the Home Guards had been shot: "Attention citizens! Word has just come to the Quincy Whig of the tragic death of a fellow Quincyian, Captain Howell, of the Home Guards. He was shot to death by a secessionist near Canton, Missouri...." and

⁹⁴ Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 159.

⁹⁵ Asbury, op. cit., p. 160.

in the same article, "It has also been reported that the town of Canton is, or soon will be, under attack by a strong Confederate force."⁹⁶ Six hundred men of the Fourteenth regiment were sent up on the steamer Black Hawk to meet the Confederate force, but their services were not needed for the attack was never made.

But special efforts were made to raise an Adams County regiment. It was on the 16th of July that Dr. M. M. Bane published this notice: "The Adams County regiment will be accepted under the first call for troops. Commanders will fill up their ranks and be prepared to enter service immediately."⁹⁷ This regiment was mustered into United States service September 12, 1861. Dr. Bane was made Colonel; William Swarthout, Lt. Colonel; George Randall, Major.⁹⁸ Their first service was along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. This regiment had a brilliant and conspicuous career.

Then came some returning troops back to Quincy, the three months' volunteers. They returned the 5th of August and the Quincy Herald reported the story: "The three months' volunteers returned yesterday from Cairo, Illinois, and their tour of duty. They were met at the wharf by Captain Penfield and Captain Rose with their military commands, by

⁹⁶ Quincy Whig, July 5, 1861, p. 3

⁹⁷ Quincy Herald, July 16, 1861, p. 4

⁹⁸ Illinois, Adjutant General, p. 268.

Captain Delano with his dragoons and one company of the Fourteenth infantry."⁹⁹

Meanwhile, across the river from Quincy in Missouri, the situation was deteriorating. When war broke out, the people of Marion County divided into sides, some being Unionists and some Confederates.¹⁰⁰ But the situation began to deteriorate on March 30, 1861, when:

Information has been received in Quincy today that a Confederate flag was raised in the public square in Palmyra, yesterday afternoon, March 30th. . . . Riots have also been reported in the area. . . . several scores of people have been injured. . . . Companies are being organized to take care of the hostilities.¹⁰¹

Governor Jackson (Missouri) had had powder distributed throughout the state, and warfare was expected to erupt at any time. Many cannon were made in the foundry of Cleaver & Mitchell, in Hannibal, for the Confederates.¹⁰² There were, too, a large number of Unionists in Marion, and they organized their forces. In Marion County, located in northwestern Missouri, was one of the principle areas for organization of guerilla warfare, which would continue in varying degrees throughout the Civil War. Here is a chronological account of the several battles or skirmishes that occurred in the area. (It would be important to point out that the battle of

⁹⁹ Quincy Herald, Quincy, August 6, 1861, p. 1

¹⁰⁰ Marion County, Missouri, has two leading towns, Hannibal and Palmyra. Both were laid out in 1819.

¹⁰¹ Quincy Herald, Quincy, Mar. 31, 1861, p. 1

¹⁰² Roberts, op. cit., p. 112

Belmont--for the control of Cairo--is included for it was here that many of the companies organized in Quincy fought their first battle.) The first major conflict in the area began on May 10, 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War:

It has been reported here that Captain Nathaniel Lyon has secured Camp Jackson for the Federal government....During the capture of the camp, 639 Confederate soldiers were taken prisoner....In taking these prisoners to an arsenal for jailing, a shot was accidentally discharged by an unidentified person....A riot then ensued in which an exchange of gunfire between the Union soldiers and the pro-Southern populace....Twenty-eight people were reported killed, including two Union soldiers.¹⁰³

The next area of conflict was at a spot near Booneville, Missouri, which is located a short distance west of Columbia and near the Missouri River in Cooper County, was fought the first major battle in the State of Missouri. The battle started on June 17, 1861:

Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, with 1700 men, landed on the shore of the Missouri River about six miles below Booneville and about two miles from the camp of the enemy, which is under the command of Clairbourne Jackson....¹⁰⁴ It is said that Jackson has an army of almost 3,000 men.¹⁰⁵

When the Union Army approached Booneville they were fired upon from ambush by the Jackson volunteers. The Quincy Herald continues its description of the battle:

¹⁰³Quincy Whig, May 11, 1861, p. 1

¹⁰⁴ Clairbourne Jackson was also the Governor of Missouri but was pro-Southern, pro-Confederacy in belief and practice. He was commissioned a general in the Confederacy.

¹⁰⁵Quincy Herald, June 18, 1861, p. 1

....due to experience in combat the federals quickly recovered and returned the fire. The battle lasted only a couple of hours and the rebels were routed.... The last reports to come from the fighting area was "camp taken and city of Booneville occupied and secured."¹⁰⁶

As a result, Jackson's men had been defeated and they were dispersed to meet at Lexington, Missouri, where one of the two largest battles in Missouri occurred. General Lyon would move on to Springfield (Missouri), where he would be fatally wounded in the battle at Wilson's Creek. Here is a concise report of this battle from Joseph B. Mitchell's book, Decisive Battles of the Civil War:

Upon receiving news of a band of Confederates organizing at Monroe City, approximately 45 miles southwest of Quincy and in Monroe County, Colonel Robert Smith left his headquarters in Palmyra with 500 men of the 16th Illinois volunteers....¹⁰⁷

Then the fighting begins:

On the morning of July 11th the Confederates began to converge on Monroe City station in large numbers and by noon approximately 1800 were assembled, some of which were spectators. Soon thereafter the Confederates opened with artillery and rifle fire... The fighting continued until 4:30 p.m. when Major Hays arrived with reinforcements of 275 Union men by way of the Northcentral Railroad. Upon the sight of Major Hays and his men the fighting ceased and the rebels dispersed.¹⁰⁸

There were very few casualties in this battle because of

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., June 18, 1861, p. 1.

¹⁰⁷ Joseph B. Mitchell, Decisive Battles of the Civil War, (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1955), p. 187.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid., pp. 188-189

the great distances separating the two armies. There are certain side-effects which this battle had:

Many people had come to view the battle and not to participate in the fray. Great Confusion accompanied the dispersion of Confederate Troops and a bystander was fatally wounded by a stray bullet when he attempted to leave the battle ground.

Some strange rumors were circulated concerning this battle. Rumors to the effect that the Confederates had assembled an enormous army which was embarking on an expedition that would conquer northcentral Missouri for the south. This rumor, for a short time, gave new hope to the Southern sympathizers in this area.

It was further rumored that Missourians had threatened to burn former Governor Woods' house in Quincy, after a number of houses were burned near Monroe City and Wood's troops were accused of the act. This was denied by Gov. Wood. There is no proof to support the charge, in fact, they were really angered by Wood's reinforcements to Colonel Smith's force.¹⁰⁹

General Benjamin Price of the Confederate forces commanding several thousand men, was to organize an expedition which would originate near Jefferson City and carry through most of southern Missouri into northern Arkansas.¹¹⁰ The expedition was of the guerilla type and included countless battles in which many men lost their lives raiding numerous small Missouri towns.

Price was an able Confederate general and was well

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 189.

¹¹⁰ Sterling Benjamin Price (1809-1867), Confederate general; governor of Missouri (1853-1857). After the Civil War attempted to establish colony in Mexico for ex-Confederate soldiers; failed and returned to Missouri.

liked by his men, who affectionately referred to him as "Pap." Henry Asbury makes this comment about one of the battles that Gen. Price fought:

Upon hearing that Price's men were in the vicinity of Jefferson City, Major Eppstein of the Union forces called out the Home Guards. Prepared for the invasion, the home guards were able to hold the city and keep it from falling into Southern control.... The casualty list included 12 rebels killed, 40 wounded; 1 federal killed and 4 wounded. ¹¹¹

During the latter part of 1861, many railroad bridges and tracks of great importance to the north were destroyed by Confederate guerillas. Here are some reports of these undertakings:

On December 8th, two bridges located southwest of Quincy; one crossing the North River and the other crossing the Fabius River and both of extreme importance to the Quincy and Palmyra Railroad for communication, were burned by Confederates. The loss at the time was estimated to be \$25,000.

On December 20th, many miles of track on the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad running through Boone, Audrain and Montgomery Counties, were destroyed. ¹¹²

Troops were sent across the river at Quincy and had taken possession of north Missouri. Bush whackers and guerilla bands wandered about the country, but aside from some skirmishing with these, the Union soldiers held the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad entirely across the State of Missouri, and with it, its military control. The Adjutant General reported, "The extreme west wing of the Confederate army was

¹¹¹Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 165.

¹¹²Wilcox & McCall, Quincy and Adams County, p. 215.

driven southward beyond the Missouri river. During the summer and autumn of 1861, the strategy to upset the balance of power in Missouri was set into motion."¹¹³ Several events of some military importance also occurred during this time:

An effort led by Joseph Kolker was made to raise an artillery company....Captain Powers and R. S. G. Black were authorized to raise cavalry companies. The Tenth Cavalry arrived in Quincy and paraded the streety eight hundred strong. Many steamboats, some with barges attached loaded with troops, passed down the river. Colonel Williams's Sharp Shooters left camp for the front. The Fox River regiment passed through Quincy for St. Louis....General Phillip St. George Cooke of the regular army passed through Quincy with his command six hundred strong, with three hundred horses and six cannon. They came from Utah. Then Col. Glover with his command crossed the Missouri. In a few days he was at Paris, Monroe County, and levied a sum of \$2,500 upon the citizens.¹¹⁴

This levy of \$2,500 on the citizens of Paris, in Monroe County (Missouri) was to repair the railroad which had been damaged by the Confederates. Then, as always, the report of the dead filled the Quincy papers throughout the war: "Killed in Action....Lt. Chester A. Shipier of Company A, 27th Infantry... killed in the battle of Belmont"¹¹⁵ and the funeral, "Lt. Shipley was buried today, at 2 p.m., with full military honors in Woodland cemetery.... We should all remember that he died for the Union."¹¹⁶

¹¹³Illinois. Adjutant General, p. 237.

¹¹⁴Quincy Herald, Dec. 9-21, 1861, pp. 1-4

¹¹⁵ibid., May 11, 1861, p. 4.

¹¹⁶ibid., May 15, 1861, p. 4.

At the close of the year, most of the regiments which had been organized at Quincy and were in part composed of men from Adams County, had been sent southward and assigned to various brigades and divisions. Here is an accounting:

The Tenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh were at the front. The Fiftieth left Quincy Jan. 26, 1862. Most of the Adams County soldiers were with Pope's command, and participated in the campaign which resulted in the capture of New Madrid, and 5,000 men near Tiptonville. The Fiftieth was with Grant at Fort Donelson. Subsequently they were all engaged in the movement under General Halleck upon Corinth, Mississippi.¹¹⁷

Getting back to the Missouri campaign, the lesser battles in the area during 1862 were these: Newark, Missouri, July 18th; Memphis, Missouri, July 18th; Florida, Missouri, July 22nd; second battle of Newark, July 31st; then came the month of August.

The battle of Kirksville was told in an editorial six days after the conflict: "After a furious battle, Kirksville was occupied by the Union army....But here, as in many instances, an innocent person was a victim of the battle. A woman had left her home to close a cellar door and was caught by a stray bullet."¹¹⁸

Having lost the battle at Kirksville, Porter and several of his men headed south into Macon County, while the rest of his command deserted; some went west, crossing the Chariton river which is 5 miles west of Kirksville, while

¹¹⁷Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 123.

¹¹⁸Quincy Herald, August 12, 1862, p. 3.

others went east, crossing the Mississippi into Illinois.¹¹⁹ But Porter was eventually killed (January 11, 1863) at Hartville, Missouri.

In 1863 there were no major battles, the lesser battles in the area in 1864 were: Hunnewell, Missouri, April 18th; Columbia, Missouri, June 17th; Centralia, Missouri, September 28th; second battle of Columbia, February 12th, 1865; and the second battle in northwestern Missouri; lasting from the 8th through the 10th of April, 1865.

Meanwhile, in Quincy, news was received of General Prentiss and his heroic stand at Shiloh:

At Shiloh on April 1, 1862, General Prentiss took command of the 6th Division. On April 6th, his division was attacked by a superior force of the Confederate Army. Although his men were able to hold the "Hornet's Nest" for most of that day, preventing a complete rout; they were overwhelmed that evening and Prentiss was captured.¹²⁰

The release of General Prentiss is a very amazing story in itself. Orville Browning, the U.S. Senator from (Quincy) Illinois, on June 10th had sought out President Lincoln about arranging an exchange of the rebel General Buckner.¹²¹ Browning made another visit to President Lincoln a week later, on June 17th, in behalf of Prentiss.

¹¹⁹Colonel Joseph Porter; Confederate soldier; he saw service at Athens, Lexington and Pea Ridge; very popular leader.

¹²⁰Quincy Herald, April 10, 1862, p. 1.

¹²¹General Simon Bolivar Buckner was in command of the Confederate forces which surrendered to General Grant at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. This was cited in Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, I, 1850-1864, p. 49.

General Benjamin Prentiss was finally released, but not without some haggling on the part of the Confederates over the exchange.¹²² After being held prisoner for six months, Prentiss was returned for the Confederates, Buckner and Price. When General Prentiss returned to Quincy, he received a tremendous welcome.¹²³

General Benjamin Grierson, another well-known Civil War hero, deserves some mention. Grierson made a daring raid into the deep South in 1863. He tells about the raid in his own words:

During the expedition we killed and wounded about one hundred of the enemy, captured and paroled over 500 prisoners, many of them officers, destroyed between fifty and sixty miles of railroad and telegraph, captured and destroyed over 3,000 stand of arms, and other army stores and Government property to an immense amount; we also captured 1,000 horses and mules.¹²⁴

Colonel Robert Richardson, the Confederate officer who had pursued Grierson's raiders most of the way, grudgingly called it "a most successful raid." General Grant, in a report to Washington, said "This expedition was skillfully conducted, and reflects great credit on Grierson."¹²⁵ It is probable,

¹²²Basler (ed.) Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, V, 501.

¹²³See Appendix Seven.

¹²⁴D. Alexander Brown, Grierson's Raid, (Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1954), p. 54.

¹²⁵Brown, Grierson's Raid, p. 209.

however, that Grierson relished most of all the terse compliment of Grant's tough, red-bearded infantry commander, General William T. Sherman, who was always reluctant of praising anyone, particularly a cavalryman. "The most brilliant expedition of the war," remarked Sherman.¹²⁶

Grierson's cavalry, even after the collapse of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, was considered a prize by the rival department commanders--General Grant and General Banks. But on July 18, the orders came for Grierson and his raiders to report to Vicksburg, for duty in the Department of the Tennessee under the command of Major-General U.S. Grant.

The news of Grierson's exploits were widely circulated and wildly received in Quincy and the surrounding area.¹²⁷ The tabloids of the day carried pictures of Grierson and stories of his raid into the South.¹²⁸

¹²⁶Brown, Grierson's Raid, p. 223.

¹²⁷Although Benjamin Grierson considered Jacksonville, Illinois, to be his home town, he did live in Quincy for several years and Quincy has claimed him as one of her own ever since. Cited in Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 180.

¹²⁸The Quincy Herald and the Quincy Whig both ran feature articles of Grierson's raid. Cited in Quincy Herald, May 23, 1863, and Quincy Whig, May 23, 1863.

Getting back to the war and Quincy's participation in the war, on July 1, 1862, President Lincoln called for 300,000 more troops to aid in putting down the rebellion.¹²⁹ This awakened all patriotic to renewed efforts, to induce men to enlist. Quincy again became the center for the collection of recruits and the organization of new regiments. A large number of leading citizens signed up to go. Committees were formed to solicit funds for soldiers' families, to encourage enlistments and secure meetings throughout the county:

Prof. Roberts of the High School tried to raise a company. J. Steritt of Payson was authorized to raise a regiment. Col. Duff tried to raise a regiment, and subsequently, entered the artillery service with a number of men. The prospect of a draft induced some men to enlist, some to hire substitutes, and others to hire substitutes to serve, even though they were not drafted. Large amounts of money were raised and bounties were given to encourage enlistments. Some recruits joined various commands according to their individual interest, and were not credited to Quincy or the county. But as the results of strong effort Companies B, E, F, G, and K, and part of Company D, were recruited in the county, and joined the 78th Illinois Infantry. Adams County furnished Companies E and I for the 84th Illinois Infantry. Rev. Mr. Jacques, president of Quincy College, was commissioned Colonel and took command of the 73rd Infantry.¹³⁰

Efforts were made in 1862 and 1863 to enlist Negro troops. Colored men from Missouri crossed the Mississippi River and enlisted. This caused much agitation. The

¹²⁹See Appendix Eight

¹³⁰Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 145.

Hannibal Herald reported, "The niggers from around here are going to Quincy to enlist in the Union army--good riddance!"¹³¹ The Quincy Herald accused Lincoln of using unfair tactics against the South. But thirty-six men were enrolled in the colored regiment of Colonel Bross, some joined a Massachusetts regiment. Everyone so enlisting was credited upon the draft in Quincy district.

Troop movements in Quincy in January 1864:

In January 1864, the 10th, 16th and 50th regiments, having largely re-enlisted came home on veteran furlough, and were received with the booming of cannon, speeches of welcome and sumptuous banquets. They were largely re-inforced by new recruits during their furlough, and upon its expiration, rejoined the army at the front.¹³²

Strong effort was made to adjust public sentiment to the pressure of the draft at a mass meeting held on September 5, 1864. A large number of Quincyians attended the meeting. The year passed with noisy denunciation, but without serious or organized resistance to the enforcement of the conscription law. But there were quite a number of able-bodied Quincyians who hired others to represent them in the army.¹³³

The Quincy Herald never lost an opportunity to blast the Copperheads. On one occasion, they must have been

¹³¹ Hannibal (Missouri) Herald, Dec. 7, 1863, p. 1.

¹³² Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 159.

¹³³ Individual subscriptions of from \$300 to \$1,000 were made to constitute a county fund. The supervisors met and proposed a tax of \$2.30 upon the hundred so as to be able to offer a bounty of \$300 to each man entering the service. Cited in Quincy's Heritage by William C. Robarts.

delighted to print the following:

For the benefit of those who do not find "Copperhead" in the dictionary, we give the following analysis:

C ... conspiracy
O ... opposition to the war
P ... peace on any terms
P ... piracy
E ... enmity to the Union
R ... recognition of C.S.A.
H ... hatred to the Government
E ... earnest sympathy with traitors
A ... anarchy
D ... disloyalty¹³⁴

In the spring of 1864, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa believing that the rebellion was near its close, tendered the President a volunteer force of 85,000 "one-hundred day men," to relieve the veteran force of soldiers for guard duty at the forts, arsenals, and along the railroad.

Then in February, 1865, the 148th regiment was organized. Company D of this regiment was enlisted in Quincy, with Henry A. Dix as captain. Enlisted for one year's service, they were mustered-out September 9th of the same year. In the spring months the draft was being made. The following is a specimen notice taken from the Quincy Whig:

The wheel turned again for Ursa and Lima. Recruiting is dull. Our turn will come soon unless volunteering becomes more brisk....There is plenty of money to pay bounties, all that is lacking, is the man. Where are the MEN of this land?¹³⁵

But volunteering in Adams did not lag until the latter part of the war. On July 1, 1864, Adams was near the top

¹³⁴ Quincy Herald, June 29, 1864, p. 1.

¹³⁵ Quincy Whig, March 29, 1865, p. 4.

of the list of all other counties in total number of men furnished in excess of the quota. At that time, Adams was 762 men in excess.¹⁸⁶ This indicates that Adams had supplied almost all the available manpower in the county by that time, for if the total of that date (5,003) is subtracted from the total furnished in the entire war (5,173), it can be seen that only 170 men were supplied after July 1, 1864.

Henry Asbury was provost marshal for more than a year with his headquarters at Quincy. He can therefore be considered as something of an authority. He says:

It may be uninteresting to state here that Illinois is credited with having sent into the war 226,592 men, whose names are recorded. Besides this number many of our young men throughout the state in the earlier stages of the war, went into other states and there volunteered.¹⁸⁷

Mr. Asbury stated that this territory was represented in more or less every army corps of this nation, if not by enlisted men in the regular service then by volunteer servicemen. There was scarcely a battle of any significance fought with the people of Quincy and Adams County, feeling a personal interest in the results. Consequently, there was a feeling of anxiety in the air, during the war, and when, on April 4th, news came that Richmond (Va.) was in the possession of the Union forces, there was indescribable excitement and joy. Henry Asbury describes the scene for

¹⁸⁶T. M. Eddy, The Patriotism of Illinois, Vol. I., (Chicago: Clarke and Company, 1865), pp. 607-608.

¹⁸⁷Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 149.

posterity:

Bonfires were kindled, speeches were made, houses were illuminated, patriotic music was sung by all who had a voice, flags were unfurled, bells were rung, whistles blown, and every imaginable demonstration of joy indulged in. Men who had been doing all they could to discredit the Administration and a vigorous prosecution of the war, were "converted" and give outward signs of enthusiasm. Intoxicated with enthusiasm, someone set fire to a load of straw which happened to be passing the square.¹³⁸

The surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee stopped the draft. The 146th regiment was sent April 21st to Springfield (Ill.) to be mustered-out. The barracks which had sheltered so many thousand soldiers, were dismantled and the lumber sold. The Quincy Herald expressed the hope that "now that the soldiers have vacated Franklin Square, we trust that our authorities will turn their attention to its embellishment."¹³⁹ Quincy ceased to be a military camp.

All through this chapter the emphasis has been on the soldiers as a whole, but not on the soldier as an individual. How did the individual soldier view the war? Perhaps this answer will be answered through the eyes of Wallace "Wally" Cripps, a Quincyian, who joined as a volunteer with the 27th Illinois Volunteers, in August, 1861, and was killed in September, 1863,. Here is his account of camp life:

August 26th. Monday evening, Roll call at 5, Breakfast at 5-1/2 o'clock. Immediately after breakfast, the 13 men who joined last evening were examined and sworn into service.

¹³⁸Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 174.

¹³⁹Quincy Herald, April 24, 1865, p. 1.

Left Camp Butler with 6 other Companies at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock marched to Jim Town left on the train at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11, arrived at Jacksonville at 3 P.M. marched from the depot to our present encampment nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles very hot and dusty. Had rations enough left of the amt. drawn of the commissary at Camp Butler for our supper. Would not issue rations to us this eve., for tomorrow through some mistake or other. Have a nice pleasant place for our Camp, high, dry and health.¹⁴⁰

The private takes note of the enemy's approach:

Chattanooga Valley Sep the 17 The Enemy reported advancing this morning Eleven o'clock form a line of battle some Canonading on the left a great battle ininent....

Saturday September the 19 Drew two days rations and commensed on March at eight o'clock we had not advanced but a short distance when we heard heavy and continuous musketry in our frent....¹⁴¹

Then the battle was joined:

....and on our right Davis & Thomas wer engaging the Enemy who was using means to interpos his forces between us & Chatanooga presantly we are ordered forward double quick, Now the tumult of battle rages within three hundred yards of where we are passing clouds of dust almost choke us as we hurry to the front amid the confusion of booming ratling Musketry & Orderlys fying in every direction we arrive at crawfish spring here wer find Negleys superb division standing in battle array as coal as thoug they did not expect shortly to be engaged in the bloody strife here we are ordered to halt & gallant Colonel Bradley formed our brigade on the right of Negleys Division.¹⁴²

And he concludes his diary:

¹⁴⁰Wallace Cripps, MSS, Diary, Quincy Historical Society, pp. 2-3.

¹⁴¹Ibid., pp. 78-79.

¹⁴²Ibid., p. 79.

....We arrive at the battery while the rebels are seventy-five yards of poring a volley in to them that makes them waver we drop to the ground not a moment to soon for a volley from the Rebs sends a sheet of lead flying ove that no man could have lived in but the soon fond who they had to contend with and left us in possession of the field after dragging off our Battirri that had been left by the troops engaged when we com in we took from the field and peturaned to its commander and received his hearty thanks then selecting an advantage position we fell back a few rods and prepared to hold the ground for the night after making enquiries on casualties wer fond to be 300 in thirty minutes we laid on the field in Battle array all night the most of us without Blankets the night as very cold a tremendous heavy frost falling Morning at last comes...¹⁴³

This was one Illinoisian's view of the war, perhaps if his experience could be multiplied several times, a better picture of the Civil War, might be given.

As rapidly as they were mustered-out of the service, the volunteers usually returned to their homes by the shortest possible route. Henry Asbury tells about a homecoming:

About 50 of the 10th Infantry returned to Quincy with Col. Tillson. They were received with grateful feeling and enthusiasm. The 50th reached Quincy July 22nd. This regiment was the pet of Adams County. It had been nick-named the "blind half-hundred." This was a vague name of no special significance, except that, in the spirit of humor, names are sometimes given exactly because they do not apply to all. The record of the 50th showed that it certainly was not "blind," but had eyes to see duty and the way to do it nobly.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴³Ibid., pp. 80-81. The Diary ends here because Cripps was killed the next day by a sniper. Wallace Cripps turned to keeping a diary to pass away the dull moments of camp life.

¹⁴⁴Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 179.

The volunteers who went from Adams County to the call of their country were in the flower of her youth. The Quincy Herald summarized the feeling of many, "Welcome home boys! We have all missed you."¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁵Quincy Herald, July 22, 1865, p. 1.

CHAPTER FOUR ;
SOCIAL ASPECT
OF
QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY
DURING
THE
CIVIL WAR

The Civil War was fought mostly in the South, and it touched the lives of Southerners more closely than it did the lives of Northerners. Yet few civilians in the North were unaffected by it. Almost everyone had a father, son, or brother in uniform, and almost every town, however small, had its soldier graves to decorate. Relatives at home suffered the anxieties and frustrations of "endless" waiting for the war to end. The popular mood found expression in gloomy songs as well as spirited ones. Frequently sung, for example, was Walter Kittredge's "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," with the lines:

We're tenting tonight on the old camp ground,
Give us a song to cheer, Our weary hearts,
A song of home, and friends we love so dear.
Many are the hearts that are weary tonight,
Wishing for the war to cease, Many are the
hearts looking for the right, to see the
dawn of peace. . . .¹⁴⁶

The public was able to follow closely the course of the battle, for the Civil War was well reported in the newspapers--indeed, it was covered as fully and freely as any other major war in history. To bear this statement out, William C. Roberts' book Quincy's Heritage had this to say on the subject:

The Union Government attempted little

¹⁴⁶Walter Kittredge, "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," Cited in the Collier's Encyclopedia, (Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, 1962), VI, 523.

censorship except to supervise the telegraph lines and at times to withhold official information. Union officers in the field usually gave generous privileges to the newsmen accompanying the armies, though occasionally a general (for example, William T. Sherman and George Meade) kept reporters away from his command. While sending propagandists abroad, the government undertook no campaign at home.¹⁴⁷

The people, therefore, were never at a loss for news about the progress of the war. The Quincy Herald and the Quincy Whig, in Quincy, the Payson Plaindealer, in Payson, the Liberty Union, in Liberty, the Hannibal Herald, in Hannibal (mo.), the Gate City, in Keokuk (Ia.), and the Burlington Argus, in Burlington (Ia.), all assisted in keeping the citizens of the Quincy area well informed about the course of the war.

Although each war comes with a shock to the generation that must bear the brunt of it, war is not an uncommon phenomenon. There have been a great many wars in the history of man, and Quincy, less than fifty years old, at the time of the Civil War, found itself sending its manhood to war for the third time.¹⁴⁸ Still it came as a hard blow.

But the Civil War hit hardest at the home. The war disturbed family functioning at several points, and it may be assumed that military service in the 1860's had similarly affected the family.¹⁴⁹ The normal process of courtship and

¹⁴⁷Robarts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 167.

¹⁴⁸The three wars were: the Black Hawk war, the Mexican war, and the Civil War.

¹⁴⁹This information is based on the book written by Florence Robbins, Sociology and Social Research into Marriages during the Civil War, (Chicago: Carter & Company, 1925), pp. 75-76.

engagement were interfered with or prevented altogether; newly married couples were separated within a few weeks or months and during their brief time together often were unable to establish a home; babies were born and spent the first few years of their lives in a one-parent family; long-established families were torn apart; men returned after long separation either to make their first marital adjustment or to resume their roles as husband and father; young women had to accept widowhood, normally the tragedy of the old. This situation was true in Quincy, and Illinois, and throughout the Union during the Civil War; in fact, it is a general truism of all wars.

Although the war was disturbing to Quincy and elsewhere, life still went on. Society and social life was not destroyed by the war; it merely adapted itself to the war. Strangers found themselves thrown together for the war effort. Most found new goals and emotional outlets as a result of the war. But all lived reasonable normal and useful lives.

There was laughter and humor, and the newspapers did keep their readers supplied with the humor common to the times:

Our country is full of prairie chickens, but, few come to market, nevertheless. We suppose the reason is that our hunters are after bigger game. When they have killed off all the rebels, we hope they will come home and shoot chickens for us.¹⁵⁰

Then there was a woman who whalloped her husband over the

¹⁵⁰Quincy Herald, August 27, 1863, p. 2.

head with words and her landlady over the head with the handle of a broom:

Yesterday afternoon, Hampshire street was the scene of a set-to between a tenant and a landlady. The tenant, an old woman, was chastising her "old man"--with her tongue, when the landlady ordered her and her husband from the premises, whereupon, the enraged woman aforesaid pitched into her landlady with that favorite weapon of an irate woman--the handle of a broom. The parties were submitted to the tender mercies of Major Holton, who charged the old woman \$10. for her broom-stick experiment.¹⁵¹

Most of the humor concerned itself with the war, but here is another exception:

I have found, says a correspondent, the following recipe most effective in killing fleas in dogs, viz; to rub them well over with whiskey--it acts like magic killing them instantly; if all are not polished off in one application, another will be necessary. This is an excellent recipe. Edwards (Whig employee) uses it successfully. He puts himself outside of the whiskey and rubs the dog's back with a ramrod.¹⁵²

But the majority of humor concerned itself with the war as exemplified here:

The Gate City (Keokuk) newspaper said one of the Union Rams (boats) at Vicksburg was called Queen of the West, but it must be a misnomer, for who ever heard of a female ram!¹⁵³

Another example, given here, also concerned war:

It is now said that Buckner at Fort Donelson, to be prepared for any turn of fortune, had a couple of flags tied to

¹⁵¹Ibid., August 18, 1861, p. 2.

¹⁵²Quincy Whig, June 1, 1862, p. 2.

¹⁵³Quincy Herald, July 21, 1863, p. 1.

opposite ends of a pole--a black coat stolen from a neighboring farm and a shift, stolen from his wife for a white one. While the federals kept a distance from the fort, he displayed the coat end of his flagstaff, but as they approached, he--shifted--. ¹⁵⁴

The following humorous selection was undoubtedly intended to convey a definite message as well:

The Springfield Republican says that young men who have neglected to support their mothers for several years have suddenly set about earning something so as to claim exemption from the draft, as being the sole support of a dependent maternal. People may expect to see the rowdy gatherings on the street corners subside. ¹⁵⁵

Along with its humor, the Quincy newspapers mixed pathos, as is witnessed by the following article:

Poor Mrs. Smith, whose son enlisted in the 73rd regiment, and died in the hospital here, went through our streets yesterday a raving lunatic. Her cries and lamentations were piteous enough to make even the stoutest heart melt with sympathy. Oh! that this cruel war was over and a veil drawn over the millions of scenes that follow in its wake. ¹⁵⁶

So there was humor in Quincy during the Civil War.

There was also remance as this article will attest:

It has been announced that Susan Singleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Singleton, is engaged to marry Paul Madison Brown, who is currently serving as a volunteer in the 50th Illinois regiment with the rank of corporal. ¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁴Quincy Whig, February 28, 1862, p. 1.

¹⁵⁵Quincy Herald, August 19, 1863, p. 2.

¹⁵⁶Ibid., September 19, 1864, p. 3.

¹⁵⁷Susan Singleton was the niece of General James Washington Singleton, a prominent Quincyian of the Civil War period.

The couple plan to be married next June.¹⁵⁸

There was marriage:

Miss Sarah Besely, one of the daughters of the Rhode Island Regiment has been married.¹⁵⁹ She is quite pretty, and was dressed in the Turkish costume, and wore a blouse of cherry colored satin, pants of blue, a felt hat with white plumes, and the national colors.¹⁶⁰

There were professional meetings:

Adams County Teachers Institute. An adjourned meeting of this body will be held at Mendon, commencing Monday evening, September 2nd, and continuing during the week. Teachers and those interested in education are earnestly invited to attend. It is expected that arrangements will be made for a reduction of fare by railroad. Carriages will be in waiting to convey teachers from the depot to the village....Monday will be devoted to a free examination of teachers by the school commissioner, Mr. Avise.¹⁶¹

There were also crimes committed against the citizens of Adams County during this period, such as this one:

The Bank of Payson was robbed yesterday afternoon by two armed men. The amount taken in the hold-up was \$8,756.12, according to the bank president, T. C. Moore. The desperadoes were described as being of average height, though one was said to be slightly taller than the other, both men wore masks. When last seen one was riding a black Morgan and the other was riding a brown and white paint (pinto). Everyone is urged to be on the lookout for these two men.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁸Quincy Whig, July 13, 1861, p. 2.

¹⁵⁹The Rhode Island Marine artillery numbered 150 men and 90 horses, and their battery consisted of 6 of James' rifled cannon, 6 caissons and ambuland. Cited in Quincy Herald, May 16, 1861.

¹⁶⁰Quincy Herald, May 16, 1861, p. 2.

¹⁶¹Ibid., August 9, 1861, p. 2.

¹⁶²Ibid., May, 15, 1861, p. 1.

Then there were complaints. This one is a complaint about hospital care in the military by a volunteer in the 50th Illinois regiment. The letter was addressed to the editor of the Quincy Herald, signed "J.A.B." and written near Corinth, Mississippi. Here is the soldier's complaint:

Dear Editor,

I have known you to be an honest and upright man. One who is interested in the soldier who is away serving his country. People have said that you desire to correct abuses which may arise in the service....

If the foregoing is true, then I wish to tell you about my own case. This camp near Corinth is the worst I saw and I saw many. The latrines are not far enough away from the camp...the air is putrid. The food we have to eat, especially the meat...is spoiled. There is little discipline here... and the men steal from one another....

I was wounded....shot in the leg by a sentry (a brother soldier!) and was taken to the hospital. The doctor, a man I suspect who posed as one, took the bullet out without giving me whiskey first....and placed me in a ward already too crowded. Our bed is of straw....so we lay on the ground with rats, bugs, lice, excretion, etc.

But they say that's army life.

Yours, J.A.B.¹⁶³

About four names dominated the social list of the upper socio-economic class, and they were the most influential too. The four families were: Mr. and Mrs. Orville Browning, Gov. and Mrs. John Wood, Gen. and Mrs. James Singleton, and Col. and Mrs. William A. Richardson. These were the leaders of high society in Quincy.

¹⁶³Ibid., May 17, 1862, p. 3.

Orville Browning and his wife, mixed business with pleasure, in their social life. Here is an example:

Saturday, June 1, 1861, Very warm.... commenced raining about noon, and had fine showers during the P.M. My brother-in-law, Dr. William Robertson of Buchanan County, Mo., arrived this P.M. on his way to Ky. to join his family. Has a negro man of Genl. Atchison with him. Sunday, June 2, 1861 Warm, cloudy day. Rev. Mr. Hammer of Atchison, Kansas, arrived this morning, and remained with us through the day and night. At Church AM & PM. Mr. Barstow preached in morning, Mr. Hummer in P.M.

Dr. Robertson being apprehensive of trouble in Missouri, brot his deeds to land over, and left them with me for safe keeping,¹⁶⁴

Then on another occasion:

Wednesday, June 26, 1861. One of the loveliest days. In A.M. Mrs. B and I called at Sam Holmes' Asbury's and at Col. Palmers Camp. Col. Palmer & Dr. Warren with us to tea. Palmer wishes the war prosecuted with the utmost vigor till rebellion is every where subdued. He would prefer that Brigadiers to command volunteers should be taken from the army, but if civilians are to be appointed he wants an appointment himself.¹⁶⁵

Browning was a friend of President Abraham Lincoln and while in Washington, as a U. S. Senator, made many social calls on the President. Here is one illustration:

He looked weary, care-worn and troubled. I shook hands with him, and asked him how he was. He said "tolerbly well" I remarked that I felt concerned about him--regretted that troubles crowded so heavily upon him, and feared his health was suffering. He held me by the hand, and pressed it, and said in a very tender and touching tone--

¹⁶⁴Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, I, 471.

¹⁶⁵Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, I, 473.

"Browning, I must die sometime," I replied,
"your fortunes...are...those of the Country...
preserve your health and life....We parted
I believe both of us with tears in our eyes. 166

He was so close to the President that even Cabinet members
sought his counsel:

Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862, As I went
into the War Department to day I met P.M.
Genl. Blair. He stopped and said he was glad
I was soon to be with them in the cabinet.
I told him I was not aware of it--that the
President had never mentioned the subject
to me. He said it was settled that I was to
take the Interior department. I told him
I could not do it. He then said it was very
important that the President should have a
personal friend in the cabinet upon he could
rely. Stanton and Halleck were heartless
scoundrels and were ruining him and the
country. 167

The others--the Wood's, the Singleton's, and the
Richardson's--were good hosts too. The ex-Governor and his
wife owned a large mansion on State Street, and when his
duties permitted, often had large parties on their estate.

General Singleton was active in many facets of local
and national affairs. He was one of the pioneer railroad
builders. He began life as a Republican, helped to organize
the Republican party, then during the Civil War joined the
anti-war group, became a Copperhead leader, presided at the
Peoria Democratic convention in 1863 that condemned the war.
But he served as Lincoln's peace emissary, was involved in
southern cotton trade, and after the war was elected to the

¹⁶⁶Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning,
I, 576.

¹⁶⁷Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning,
I, 605.

U. S. Congress.¹⁶⁸ The General and Mrs. Singleton give many parties, during and after the Civil War, as this indicates:

But Singleton's greatest fame was in Quincy, where he bought and enlarged the palatial Boscobel, one mile north of Thirty-sixth and Broadway, kept a string of race horses and entertained on a princely scale. They established a Singleton park....it was a beautiful estate.¹⁶⁹

Colonel Richardson succeeded Douglas in the House of Representatives and became the floor manager for his friend, Sen. Stephen A. Douglas, and helped push through the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Compromise of 1850. He replaced Orville Browning in the U. S. Senate in 1863. Although he supported Douglas' northern pledge in 1861, three years later he was a leader, with General James W. Singleton, of the peace party. He was known for his copperhead views. Yet so powerful was his influence that Illinois voted for his views in the 1862 election and elected a Democratic legislature.¹⁷⁰ Then in 1860, while Lincoln was sweeping the North, Richardson carried western Illinois for congress by a huge margin. He twice defeated Browning for congress and Singleton once for the state legislature. But Singleton, in 1863, managed Richardson's successful bid for election by the legislature to the United States Senate.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁸Collins, Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, p. 96.

¹⁶⁹Quincy Herald-Whig, "Career of Gen. Singleton," December 13, 1964, p. 10B.

¹⁷⁰Collins, Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, p. 97.

¹⁷¹Roberts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 126.

Then there was an Illinois Colonel's humanitarian visit to Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy in 1864, which perhaps contributed to Lincoln's re-election to the Presidency. The Colonel's name was James F. Jaquess, president of the Methodist Chaddeek College in Quincy and founder of the 73rd Illinois infantry volunteer regiment, who interviewed Jefferson Davis in the summer of 1864.

Jaquess's wartime service to the President came about as a result of the increasing clamor for peace that could be heard in many Northern cities, including Quincy and elsewhere in Adams County. On July 6th, Lincoln gave permission for both Jaquess and Gilmore to go to Richmond, if they could get through the Confederate lines at their own risk. There they were to try to arrange an appointment with Jefferson Davis for the purpose of ending the war and securing from Davis a statement of the peace terms he would accept.¹⁷²

The journey to Richmond seemed very dangerous to Gilmore, although Jaquess appeared unconcerned about that aspect of the mission. How they finally secured the interview with Davis, Gilmore reveals in detail in his book, Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War and in two long articles in the September and December, 1864, issues of the Atlantic Monthly.¹⁷³ Gilmore's style of writing is discursive but

¹⁷²Gilmore, Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War, pp. 246-247.

¹⁷³Gilmore, "Our Visit to Richmond," Atlantic Monthly, XIV, (Dec. 1864), pp. 372-383.

interesting. Immediately after the interview, which lasted several hours, he made careful notes on which he based his story. His account agrees substantially with one published later by T.M. Eddy in The Patriotism of Illinois.¹⁷⁴ Dr. Eddy's account, which is shorter, was reprinted from a newspaper report of an interview with Jaquess and presumably had been read and approved by the Colonel.

The conference was held on July 17th in the Confederate State Department at Richmond. Present were Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, Jaquess, and Gilmore. (Dr. Eddy's version of the conference is in the Appendix.)¹⁷⁵ According to this version, the Confederate Secretary of State, Mr. Benjamin, employed his skill to effect an admission that the Confederate embassy was official and by means of intimidation, alluding that they were spies. However, these tactics failed to bring any concessions on the part of the Union negotiators.¹⁷⁶

Because President Davis held firm in his belief that there could be no reconciliation of the North and South, the Jaquess mission demonstrated the futility of the aims of those, mostly northern Democrats, who wanted peace without victory. ~~There was no other hope of ending the war in any other~~

¹⁷⁴T.M. Eddy, The Patriotism of Illinois, I, 417-420.

¹⁷⁵See Appendix Twelve.

¹⁷⁶Eddy, Patriotism of Illinois, I, 418.

way than by force of arms.

Jefferson Davis's uncompromising position was given wide publicity in the election campaign. By order of the President, Colonel Jaquess was given an extended leave of absence from the army in order to make speeches in Lincoln's behalf from Maine to Michigan.¹⁷⁷ The capture of Atlanta by Sherman's forces in the first week of September lifted the spirits of the Union men. Lincoln's election prospect improved. Fremont withdrew as a candidate late in the month, and about the same time McClellan repudiated the peace plank in his party's platform. As a result of these developments Lincoln was triumphantly re-elected in November.¹⁷⁸ So Lincoln, one might say, was at least indirectly assisted in becoming re-elected President of the United States by the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, and the great efforts of a Quincyian, Colonel James Jaquess.

Women showed a zealous patriotism, and on the 24th of April, 1861, a call was issued for a meeting "to organize to help the men in the field."¹⁷⁹ Two societies were formed for this purpose.¹⁸⁰ They arranged to meet on Tuesday, Wed-

¹⁷⁷A History of the Seventy-Third Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers. p. 55.

¹⁷⁸In the 1864 election campaign, Lincoln did not make a single speech, as he felt that it was beneath the dignity of the President.

¹⁷⁹Quincy Herald, "Women to Organize," April 24, 1861, p. 1.

¹⁸⁰The two groups were called, "The Needle Pickets" and the "Good Samaritans."

nesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, "to prepare lint, bandages, articles of comfort and convenience, and in every way, add their mite to aid and comfort the brave men of our land." And they industriously, "solicited flannel, linen and all kinds of material which could be made useful to the soldier."¹⁸¹

Many women deserve mention for their outstanding and unswerving loyalty to the Union. Here are some:

These noble women deserve an honored place in local history: Mrs. Almire Morton, Mrs. Eliza Bushnell, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Rittler, Miss Nellie Bushnell, Mrs. Anna McDadon, Mrs. Electa Finlay, Mrs. Phil Berts, Mrs. Gausshell, Mrs. Amanda Penfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, Mrs. Warren Reed, Mrs. George Burns, Mrs. Jonas, Mrs. Alicia Asbury, Miss Maertz, Miss Lina Church, Mrs. C. H. Bull, Mrs. Nelke, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. John Seaman, Mrs. Fred Boyd, and Mrs. James Woodruff.¹⁸²

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins Emery, April 14, 1888, addressed a large audience on "What the Women of Quincy did for the Soldiers of the Union in the War of the Rebellion." He stated:

Members of the Quincy Historical society, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, women of Quincy Relief Corps, Needle Pickets and Sisters of the Good Samaritans in Quincy still left and all other friends of the soldiers of the Union Army here gathered: Let me first of all express my extreme gratification in the fact of the existence of a historical society, and in the interest hitherto manifested in its prosperity and increase. I have a profound conviction of

¹⁸¹William Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War. (Quincy, Ill.: Wilcox & Sons, Inc., 1879), p. 88.

¹⁸²Ibid., p. 90.

the importance of such an institution for the preservation and transmission of valuable historical material to coming generations... It is my purpose...to keep alive the memory of what should not be forgotten, the unwearied, self-sacrificing work of the women of Quincy, for the soldiers of the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion.

When on the 13th of April, 1861, the firing on Fort Sumter began the four years' war, which some of us remember with all its horrors, that shot "heard 'round the world," wakened up the men and women of the northern states, as they had never been roused before.¹⁸³

Then Reverend Emery elucidated on his subject:

When on the 15th of April, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men to defend the Union, that meant twice that number of wives, sisters, daughters and mothers, left in many homes anxious, alarmed, watching, waiting for tidings from camp, battlefield, hospital. It meant no muster-field, no sham fight, no dress parade,--it meant the deadly charge, blood, wounds and the terrible death struggle....But the women of the north, the women of Quincy, understood this, and so the next day but one after the order of Beauregard to fire on Fort Sumter, the very day Lincoln issued his proclamation for troops, the women of Quincy under the lead of Mrs. Gilpin and Mrs. Cox, assembled in Glack's building, corner of Maine and Fifth, to roll bandages and none could tell how soon. These women, a hundred of them, of a martial turn of mind, organized in May as a military company, choosing company officers, and on the suggestion of the husband of one of them, a military man, Captain Cox, took the name of "Neddie Pickets." They knew how to use the needle, and had the occasion required, so roused were they, I am not sure they could have used the sword.¹⁸⁴

So the women of Quincy, imbued with patriotic feelings

¹⁸³Quincy Herald, "Reverend Emery Gives Address," Quincy, April 15, 1888, p. 4.

¹⁸⁴ibid., p. 4.

for the Union, organized themselves into two groups, the Needle Pickets and the Sisters of the Good Samaritans, whose object was to testify by deeds their devotion to the cause of American nationality.¹⁸⁵

A constitution was adopted on July 5th, and the first regular election of officers for the Needle Pickets took place, which resulted in the selection of: Mrs. Fox, captain; Mrs. Bushnell, 1st lieutenant; Mrs. Charles, 2nd lieutenant; Miss A. Asbury, paymaster; and Mrs. Morton, orderly sergeant.¹⁸⁶

At the expiration of three months, for which term the officers were elected, the military organization was dropped, and the society elected: Mrs. Fox, president; Mrs. Bushnell, 1st vice president; Mrs. Burns, 2nd vice president; Mrs. Morton, recorder and corresponding secretary; and Miss A. Jonas, treasurer.¹⁸⁷

William Houston points out the work of the Needle Pickets in his book, Quincy Women in the Civil War:

The work performed by the society consisted in relieving the destitute families of soldiers at home, and ameliorating the condition of the inmates of hospitals. The membership includes one hundred and two names.¹⁸⁸

Mr. Houston mentions other activities of the Needle Pickets during the Civil War:

¹⁸⁵ Instead of referring to this organization as the Sisters of the Good Samaritans it will be referred to as the Good Samaritans henceforth.

¹⁸⁶ Houston, Quincy Women in Civil War, p. 87.

¹⁸⁷ Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 91-92.

¹⁸⁸ Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 92.

At first the labors of the society were dedicated to soldiers in hospitals and on the field, but it soon became manifest that assistance should be rendered to the poor of the city, the families of soldiers, and other needy persons. Food and wearing apparel were thus given out to worthy applicants, and much suffering relieved at home, while the hospital stores sent to Cairo, St. Louis, Ironton, Pilot Knob, La Clede, Palmyra, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Mound City, Paducah, Savannah, Corinth, and other places, during the year 1861-1862, did much good to the inmates of the hospitals. During the first year of its organization, nurses were sent to Savannah, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, with a large supply of hospital stores. The hospitals in Quincy received the undivided attention of the members of this society. At one time, the hall where the society held its meeting, was transformed into a hospital for the reception of forty sick and wounded soldiers, the Quincy hospitals being too crowded to admit them.¹⁸⁹

At the instigation of the society, the city council allowed the building formerly used as a poor-house, to be used as a home for convalescent soldiers.¹⁹⁰ It was fitted up accordingly, and afforded a pleasant retreat for invalid soldiers. The annual reports of the secretary, at subsequent meetings, give a detailed account of work performed.

The entire cash receipts for the Needle Pickets, from May 31, 1861, to May 31, 1865, was \$28,714.85; while the expenditures, for the same period, was \$22,805.19; and the total amount expended up to 1875 was \$32,771.29.¹⁹¹

During the year 1863-1864, in addition to the regular

¹⁸⁹Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 93-94.

¹⁹⁰Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 95.

¹⁹¹Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 96-97.

work of the society, assistance, in the shape of money, was sent to the Lawrence (Kansas) sufferers, Woodland Home, an orphan assylum of Quincy, and to the "Freedman's Relief Society," of Quincy.¹⁹² Two nurses were also sent, on a few hours notice to Vicksburg.

The efforts of the Needle Pickets, during 1864 and 1865 were mainly directed to the care of the five hospitals located at Quincy, where their work was appreciated alike by the inmates and the government.¹⁹³ This work at home did not prevent the Needle Pickets from doing service elsewhere. During this year, the society had three hundred and twenty-three (323) families under its care.

The work of the Good Samaritans was noted in the speech given by the Rev. Dr. Emery:

There were some women, however, who were not attracted by the military air of this movement, who were averse to it, and it was providentially arranged that there should be two bands of women workers, not hostile, but generous rivals, each striving to excel the other in good works. They chose for their name, "Good Samaritans," and what is remarkable, the two women, who originated the "Needle Pickets," were instrumental in organizing the "Good Samaritans," Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Gilpin.¹⁹⁴

So the Good Samaritans became a society formed for the purpose of supplying the soldiers with such articles as were

¹⁹²In 1863 William Clarke Quantrill & his guerillas, associating with Indians and whites--declared outlaws--sacked Lawrence, Kansas, leaving 182 dead.

¹⁹³Houston, Quincy Woman in the Civil War, p.99.

¹⁹⁴Quincy Herald, "Reverend Emery Gives Address," Quincy, April 15, 1888, p. 4.

considered necessary for their health and comfort, in competition with the Needle Pickets, was organized in Quincy, July 12, 1861, at which time a constitution was adopted and officers elected. The officers were as follows: Mrs. I. O. Woodruff, president; Mrs. Gilpin and Mrs. C. H. Bull, vice president; Miss O'Bannon, recording secretary; and Miss Kate Palmer, treasurer.¹⁹⁵

The society numbered one hundred and forty-eight members: one hundred and fourteen (114) women and thirty-four (34) men.¹⁹⁶ It had its meetings in the old Concert Hall building, from which place it moved on October 8, 1862, to the basement of the Centre Congregational Church. The purpose of the Good Samaritans was:

This society gave aid to the poor and needy of the city, but principally devoted its efforts in this direction to the destitute families of soldiers who were on fields of battle....¹⁹⁷

Then Mr. Houston continues with the purpose of the Good Samaritans:

....The work of assisting the soldiers was carried on by caring for the sick and wounded in hospitals all over the country, where such care was needed, in procuring nurses, and sending such articles of apparel as were required. The local hospitals at Quincy received the attention of the Good Samaritans. To their efforts may be attributed their improved sanitary condition. Hospital stores, including bandages, lint,

¹⁹⁵This information is based on the facts presented in Houston's book, Quincy Women in the Civil War.

¹⁹⁶Houston, Quincy Women in Civil War, p. 99.

¹⁹⁷Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 97.

edibles, and reading matter, were sent in large quantities to the places designated by the military authorities as being most in need of them during the entire war.¹⁹⁸

The expenses of the Good Samaritans during the year 1861-1862, were \$660.02; and the amount was largely increased yearly as the war progressed, in carrying on their work.¹⁹⁹

The funds of the Good Samaritans were raised by individual donations, subscriptions, and by giving unstintingly of themselves. The society received assistance in their work from the ladies of adjoining towns and from the county.

Henry Asbury comments about the work of the Good Samaritans:

The individual military organizations that received the benefits of the Good Samaritans were: Captain Delano's Dragoons, the 50th Regiment, Colonel Bane, Colonel Glover's Regiment, Captain Schmitt's Company, Lt. Col. Pierce commanding, Colonel Grant's Regiment, Yates' Sharpshooters, and Colonel Morgan's Regiment.²⁰⁰

The greatest financial scheme was sponsored by both societies was the great Western Illinois sanitary fair, which opened October 11, 1864, and William Houston notes:

The Western Illinois Sanitary Fair was long in preparation, and which was held in mammoth tents, covering Washington Square, and which attracted the attention not only on the entire city but the whole country, east as well as west, continuing with unabated interest for two weeks. The net proceeds of this fair were about \$36,000.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁸Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 97-98.

¹⁹⁹Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 100.

²⁰⁰Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 181.

²⁰¹Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 109.

The women, however, owed a debt of gratitude for the success of the fair, financial and otherwise, to the generous aid of such men as Mr. James Woodruff, in whose possession was a precious relic of the fair, for which he paid the sum of \$250.00 at an auction sale, and which was the center of attention.²⁰² This was a book of autographs with some of the most distinguished men and women of that time entered on the pages, one, that of James Russell Lowell, who accompanied his autograph with the following note and verses:

I couldn't send a bare signature to a state which has sent 200,000 men to fight the battles of us all and whose regiments bear on their tattered flag the names of our most glorious victories.

Tears may be ours, but proud for
those who win,
Deaths' royal purple in the army lines,
Peace, too, brings tears, and mid
the battle din,
The wiser ear some text of God divine,
For the sheathed blade may rust
with darkened sin.²⁰³

And the last part of the poem is:

God give us peace, Not such
as lulls to sleep
But sword on thigh and brow
with purpose knit,
And let our ship of State
to harbor sweep,
Her ports all up, her
battle lanterns lit
And her hushed thunders
gathering for that leap.

²⁰²Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 100-101.

²⁰³Tri-State Civil War Round Table Journal, "Ode to Quincy, Illinois," written by James Russell Lowell, October, 1864. (Quincy Round Table, Quincy Ill., March 19, 1962), II, 9.

Cambridge, Mass.
October, 1864

J. R. Lowell²⁰⁴

Among the eminent women of Quincy during the Civil War, none were more eminent than Mrs. Orville H. Browning, the wife of the U. S. Senator from Illinois. Early in 1862, the Rev. Dr. Emery wrote a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Browning, communicating the request of the women of Quincy, brought with only slight delay, the following reply:

Washington, April 14, 1862
Dear Mr. Emery:

I am truly thankful Mr. Browning has been able to obtain a pass for you and our good sisters. We received your letter yesterday morning (Sabbath). Mr. Browning was sick in bed with a violent cold....²⁰⁵

Mrs. Browning continues her letter:

....We were so anxious to get your pass out this morning's mail that he was determined to go out last evening and see what he could do. He called on the President (Lincoln) and talked the matter over, and they both went to the Secretary of War and told your case before him. So many unfit persons have made their way into our hospitals, and imposed on our secretary, that it has been very difficult to get passes. Mr. Browning wishes me to say to you that he hopes you will use great discretion in the selection of ladies to accompany you. Of course, you understand all of this. God bless you....

Ever yours in Christian love,

E. H. Browning²⁰⁶

²⁰⁴Ibid., p. 9.

²⁰⁵Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War. p. 114.

²⁰⁶Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 114-115.

The thing about this letter that is so noticeable, that readily comes to the fore, is the characteristic readiness of the president, the soldiers' friend, to do everything in his power for their relief.

The "pass" that Mrs. Browning referred to in her letter to Reverend Emery and secured by the president and Mr. Browning, and forwarded the next day, was as follows:

War Department

Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1862

Ordered: That permission be given to the Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of Quincy, Ill., to pass within the lines of the U. S. forces to Savannah, Tennessee, and wherever the sick or wounded soldiers of the United States may be, together with any ladies or gentlemen that may be in his company, for the purpose of affording care and attendance to the sick and wounded.

The quartermasters and commissaries will afford them transportation when required and all officers and persons in the service or employment of the United States will afford them courtesy, assistance and protection.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War²¹⁰⁷

No order could be issued giving larger liberty to the women of Quincy to distribute their stores of good things, in the shape of food and clothing, within Union lines and where they were most needed.

William Houston, in his book, lists those who visited the sick and wounded in the Union camps:

Among the good women who availed themselves of this privilege and gave their services to the soldiers were Mrs. Holmes,

²¹⁰⁷Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 115.

whom Gov. Wood selected for his second wife; Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Almira Moore, Dr. Mrs. Streeter, Mother Lebrick, Miss Lane, Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Warren Reed, Mrs. Gilpin, Mrs. Morton, Miss Louise Maertz, Miss Mary Fales, Miss Irene Smith. Some of these women, like Mrs. (Holmes) Wood, Mother Lebrick and Miss Fales, endured much and gave much in the way of Christian love and charity to the soldier, the sick and the suffering and the dying.²⁰⁸

The actual letters from the soldiers themselves give a wonderful testimony to the work of these women. This letter, received from Fowler, Illinois, from a veteran of the war, D. F. Hubert, addressed to Rev. Dr. Emery, reads as follows:

Fowler, Illinois
December 18, 1888

Dear Sir:

I learn with pleasure the subject of your address--"Work of Quincy Women for the Soldiers." Allow me to call your attention to that work after the battle of Shiloh, when the part, ...among them Mrs. Wood, visited the sick and wounded at Savanna, Tennessee. G. C. Bartell, of Camp Point, being nurse there, is well informed. Also of the devotion of Mrs. Moses Bane and Mrs. Swarthout there and at Corinth. During the dark days of the war, down to the battle of Corinth, it seems to me that tongue cannot tell, nor pen describe, the condition of the soldier in the field and the good which patriotic friends at home, like the women of Quincy, did for them. All possible information on this subject, I think, should be preserved as an important part of the history of Adams county. It may interest the ladies of Quincy to know that many of the soldier boys of the county still have in keeping, as a precious souvenir, the needle book, thread and pin cushion presented them when they went to the front.

A Veteran of the War,
D. F. Hubert²⁰⁹

²⁰⁸Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 115-116.

²⁰⁹Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 119.

Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer and Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke were zealous workers on behalf of the Union soldiers, certainly two fine humanitarians, who earned the love and respect of the soldiers, and won the heart of most of the people of Quincy. Here is a letter from Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke to the Rev. Dr. Emery:

June 18, 1888
Sanatage, Penn.

Dear Rev. Dr. Emery:

God bless you and keep you. Yes you are busy too, and I suppose we will both be so long as we can lift a finger. The fact is, we have got to keep going, and there are so many needy ones to push us on.

Do you remember how kindly Major Stearns met and greeted you with your supplies?

Could the ladies of the Needle Pickets and Good Samaritans only have been eye witnesses to our wounded heroes, strengthening their empty stomachs, and enjoying the clean clothes direct from Quincy. I told it in the hospital wherever I went, that these supplies were from Quincy, and that Mother Lebrick was there in person with apple-butter, and lots of other supplies, also that she spoke German. This brought a smile to many a German's face. Many a soldier has spoken of those three meals from Quincy. It was remembered all through the war. At the battle of Bentonville I dressed soldiers in clothes from the ladies of Quincy. Too much recognition cannot be given the ladies of Quincy. They cast their bread upon the waters, and after many months gather their reward.

Ever faithfully yours,

Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke²¹⁰

The part played by the women of Quincy in the Civil

²¹⁰Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 121-122.

War can be described, therefore, as one great act of humanitarianism.²¹¹ It was a story at once tender and heroic, grim and poetic. That there was a Mary A. Bickerdyke, a Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, a Mother Lebrick, a Mrs. Gilpin, etc., is commendable. So the women, like the men, of the Civil War, from the North and South, all had one thing in common, they worked and fought for what they believed was right. A challenge was placed before them and they fulfilled this challenge with great courage, stamina and ability.²¹²

To show more graphically the kind of work and challenge that was set before the women, during the Civil War, the total service deaths were 36,000 for the North and 258,000 for the South. The total of 618,000 is slightly more than the number in all of America's other wars combined. Of the Northern deaths, 110,000 were from battle wounds, and of the Southern, 95,000. If the World War II ratio of deaths to population had equaled that of the North in the Civil War, the number of fatalities would have reached 2.5 million; or over 5 million in the South.²¹³

²¹¹Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, p. 129

²¹²Houston, Quincy Women in the Civil War, pp. 129-130.

²¹³Robarts, Quincy's Heritage, p. 125.

CHAPTER FIVE:
ECONOMIC ASPECT
OF
QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY
IN THE
CIVIL WAR

The Civil War stimulated the growth of industry and the rise of big business in the North. Before the war, economic enterprise had been highly individualistic; afterwards, it became increasingly a large-scale operation, with extensive use of the corporate form of organization. Before the war, the South had resisted and limited federal aid to private enterprise; afterwards, with Southern political influence weakened, the government generously aided business by means of tariffs and subsidies, and by Judicial decisions which hindered business regulation by the states.²¹⁴

The most important manufacturing enterprise in the city at the time of the Civil War was the milling industry. The manufacture of flour had grown from the 1824 production, when it started, to include ten establishments which produced 2,000 barrels per day and gave employment to 130 persons.²¹⁵

But Quincy was now beginning to hear the busy hum of industry and enterprise on all sides. The tobacco industry had four large establishments and, as Henry Asbury points out:

....employing an actual capital of \$345,000 with gross sales totaling \$1,300,000. They had an employment of 560 people....In manufacturing of Stoves and Hollow Ware, Quincy ranked second to no city west of Pittsburg for the amount of work annually turned out. They employed 314 workers and manufactured over 36,000 stoves annually with the sales totaling \$441,546, for the year 1861-1862....Quincy had seven breweries that produced 247,876 kegs of beer (1861-1862) and employed 181

²¹⁴J. G. Randall, The Civil War & Reconstruction, p. 17.

²¹⁵Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 40.

people....

In 1861, there were nine machine shops, with an employment figure of 360, and an aggregate business of \$1,050,000 a year....

Quincy had several foundries, carriage makers, blacksmith shops, silversmith shops, etc.²¹⁶

So Quincy was one of the manufacturing centers in western Illinois. In the city the manufacture of harnesses, saddles, and war equipments was very important. In fact, they manufactured and supplied to the amount of as much as \$250,000 to the Union.²¹⁷ But even at this price some of the local manufacturers lost money. There were delayed payments and then too, there was a sudden rise in prices and these accounted for the manufacturers losses under their contracts.²¹⁸

Adams County contributed more than 5,000 men, manufactured equipment, including saddles, guns and cannon, and showed almost united enthusiasm for the Union cause.²¹⁹

In Quincy, what was considered as a prosperous town before the Civil War became a boom town during the war. The over all growth was phenomenal. Harold G. Reynolds points out:

Local contractors were busy in making accoutrements for infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Government Clothing Hall used 36,000 yards of blue jersey, made

²¹⁶Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 47.

²¹⁷Harold G. Reynolds, An Economic View of Quincy, 1850-1950, p. 35.

²¹⁸Reynolds, An Economic View of Quincy, 1850-1950, p. 37.

²¹⁹Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 48.

250,000 pair of pants, shirts, etc. The Greenleaf Foundry made cannon, another firm made knapsacks. Then as now, Quincy was noted for its manufacturers. Mr. Robert Gardner had already patented his celebrated Automation Steam governor, which was in demand everywhere.²²⁰

Orville Browning, as usual, was instrumental in assisting Quincy and Illinois, socially and economically, makes this remark in his diary:

Friday, Decr. 5, 1862 After dinner went with Richardson & Singleton to see the President in regard to restrictions upon trade between Quincy & Missouri. In the evening Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio came into my room and had a long talk upon public affairs Among other things he said the Presidents emancipation and Habeas Corpus proclamations had ruined the Republican party in Ohio.²²¹

Governor Yates and others made frequent trips to Washington to urge reimbursement of sums spent by the state of Illinois in raising troops. One such visit is noted: "Saturday June 14, 1862. Senate met today, but just after convering, Trumbull and I had to go to War Department with Govs. Yates and Wood, to see about settlement of Illinois accounts."²²²

The banking houses in Quincy did their share in the Civil War to aid the Union cause, in loans to the state and its general financial strength:

The Savings Bank tendered a loan of

²²⁰Harold G. Reynolds, An Economic View of Quincy, 1850-1950. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1952), p. 37.

²²¹Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, I, 592.

²²²Browning, The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning, I, 551.

twenty thousand dollars to the State....
The Savings Bank was merged (1864) into the
First National Bank with C. Pomeroy as
president. (Also in 1864) the Merchants'
and Farmers' National Bank was organized and
Lorenzo Bull as president. All banks are
sound.²²³

Newspaper advertisements tell an economic story of a
community. Here are some advertisements found in Quincy
Newspapers of the Civil War period, 1861-1865:

Docts. Ralston & Rogers. Continue the
practice of their profession as usual, and
hope by their united exertions to merit a
continuance of the confidence and liberal
patronage which they, have heretofore received.
Their office is on Main street, west of the
public square, where they have, and intend to
keep, a general assortment of Drugs and
Medicines for family use, on as good terms
as can be had in town.²²⁴

Here is an attorney's advertisement:

J. H. Luce, Counsellor and Attorney At
Law, will attend to any business in his pro-
fession in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and
also in the Supreme and Federal Courts of
the State of Illinois. Office on Hampshire
street, one door west of the Land Office.²²⁵

The Quincy Iron and Castings Company had this announcement:

The Quincy Iron & Castings Co., Hicks,
Ewing & Co. respectfully inform their friends
and the public that they have taken the Ware-
house, corner of Water & Chestnut streets,
where they have on hand a large and general
assortment of Rolled Iron, including Wagon,
Carriage and Dearborn Tire; axe and hoe parts;
gun scalps, and all descriptions of round
and square bars, boiler iron; plough plates;
sheet and hoop iron, etc. Also, large assort-
ment of castings, including hollow ware,

²²³Quincy Whig, August 10, 1864, p. 1.

²²⁴Quincy Herald, April 17, 1862, p. 3.

²²⁵ibid., September 6, 1863, p. 3.

wagon boxes, machinery, castings, cooking parlor, ten plate and coal stoves, grates, etc., which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.²²⁶

Then there were ads like this one:

The Thorough Bred Horse, Lafayette, will stand the ensuing season, in Quincy, at the stable of Levi B. Allen, on Thursdays, Friday, and Saturdays, and on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, (public days excepted) six miles north of Quincy, on the Fort Edwards road, at the stable of the subscribers, and will be let to mares.

Wm. Leachman
A. Thylor²²⁷

The Quincy food prices, a bargain by today's prices, were as follows:

BARTON MARKET & SUNDRY

Bacon, hams....	lb.	10¢
Beef, on foot..	cwt....	3.00
fresh, in mkt-	lb. ...	4¢
per barrel....	bbl....	1.97
Bees wax	lb. ...	17¢
Etc.	etc....	etc. ²²⁸

In 1864, Quincy was, at Christmas time, quite indifferent to the war. The reader of the Quincy newspapers, in fact, would not notice the great difference in prices of merchandise that were being advertised, but one had to read the two columns on the third of the four pages to learn of the progress of the war. By this time the fighting seemed a long distance away, and no doubt to many it seemed strangely different from the days of 1861 when guerilla warfare came

²²⁶Ibid., May 5, 1861, p. 3.

²²⁷Ibid., May 4, 1861, p. 3.

²²⁸Ibid., June 9, 1861, p. 3.

to Palmyra, Monroe and Canton; that is unless one had a father, son or brother fighting at Nashville or with Sherman at Savannah.²²⁹

A costly accident was reported in the papers:

Teams were crossing the river on the ice bridge, which is from eight inches to a foot thick. (The usual route is from West Quincy to the island then down to the lower end and across the bay ice to the shore). Herbert Wilson, trying to escape paying railroad charges on six carloads of sheep, tried to drive them across the ice, with about 100 of the sheep going to the bottom of the river.²³⁰

Quincy stores advertised the arrival of groceries, clothing, etc. Each store window was composed of some nine or twelve one-foot squares of glass.²³¹

The Seeger and Rotschka Store on the south side of Maine between Fifth and Sixth advertised Christmas presents in the form of stereoscopes, photograph albums, music and paintings, and Flach's in the Concert Hall building at Fifth and Maine advertised, of all thing, firecrackers, along with a long list of toys and fancy goods. Gausheill's on the north side of the square had "gent's" dress silk hats and children's fancy felt caps, while Bruckman's in the Kelley building on the northeast corner of Fifth and Maine had ladies fancy shawls for sale.²³²

²²⁹See Above, pp. 65-76.

²³⁰Quincy Whig, December 22, 1864, p. 2.

²³¹Reynolds, An Economic View of Quincy, 1850-1950-pp. 42-43.

²³²Quincy Herald, December 23, 1863, p. 3.

W. E. Hoffman's advertisement stated "Don't spend your money for toys but call up at the People's Lamp Store and buy a nice parlor lamp."²³³ The S. J. Lesem dry goods store was opening in the brand new McFadon building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Hampshire.²³⁴

The Quincy carriage factory on Sixth street between Maine and Jersey, the E. M. Miller Company, had just completed an order for a complete hook-and-ladder fire engine for the fire department of Atchinson, Kansas, with the motto, "We raze to save."²³⁵

John Beverlin's Confectionary and Ice Cream Saloon on Fourth street across from Washington Square advertised ice cream and soda water, while Ralph's Restaurant, under John Wood and Sons Bank, on the southeast corner of the square advertised that it had imported wines, with apartments for ladies and gentlemen.²³⁶

While the Philadelphia Press reported:

....Had Lincoln lost the election, France and England would have recognized the South on the ground that the people of the North had declared that the South could not be conquered and peace on the basis of separation would be necessary.²³⁷

And so, Quincy, a city of some 16,672 citizens in 1864,

²³³Quincy Herald, December 23, 1864, p. 4.

²³⁴Quincy Whig, December 23, 1864, p. 3.

²³⁵Quincy Herald, December 24, 1864, p. 3.

²³⁶Quincy Herald, December 24, 1864, p. 3.

²³⁷Philadelphia Press, December 23, 1864, p. 1.

and with 22 churches holding special service, prepared for the Christmas holiday with the end of the great conflict in sight and with visions of a brighter future when the men in blue would return home.²³⁸

H. G. Reynolds makes this comment about a notice that appeared in the Quincy Herald, in January, 1865.

A notice received here told of the list of persons subject to the special 5 per cent income tax for the year of 1864, and Henry A. Castle, military claim agent, reported that heirs of soldiers who died while prisoners of war had a large amount due to them for back pay and bounties if they would make claim through him.²³⁹

In conclusion, on June 26, 1885, twenty years after the Civil War, the Illinois State Legislature passed an act for the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (to be located in Quincy, north of 12th and Locust streets), in Quincy, in appreciation for what Adams County had contributed to the Union cause, both from the standpoint of men and matériel. This act says much for the caliber of the men and women who live in western Illinois.²⁴⁰

²³⁸Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 3.

²³⁹Reynolds, An Economic View of Quincy, 1850-1950, p. 76.

²⁴⁰"The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home."
Tri-State Civil War Round Table Journal, Quincy, Ill.,
(June 21, 1961), p. 33.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

This thesis was written in an attempt to learn something about the contributions made by Quincy, and the county to the great war of the nineteenth century - the Civil War. It is not, or was not, an attempt to unduly glorify or to unduly criticize Quincy and Adams County for the service they rendered to the nation, but to present that service, in historical form, according to the facts uncovered by this author. It is hoped that this thesis will in some way shed light on what one area of the state did to meet the crisis, rally the support of the people, martial its forces, and contribute to the defeat of the enemy. Perhaps if one understands the meaning and impact of the Civil War in one community the person might better understand the meaning and impact the Civil War had on the nation, because the whole is equal to the sum of its parts.

At first, when the Fort Sumter fell, Quincy had its problems. Many of its citizens were from the South and maintained a pro-Southern attitude. Many merchants in Adams County traded with Hannibal and other parts of Missouri. Quincy was, in fact, a border city. It might have stayed a border city - and have not contributed to either side - were it not for the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, who put country above partisan politics. This man had influence in

Quincy and the surrounding area, because he was a one-time resident of Quincy and people respected his opinion.

This paper was based on period newspapers, magazines, books, diaries, and authorities on Quincy and Adams County history. This was good as far as it went, but it would have been better, at least from the standpoint of accurate historical research, if this author could have had an interview with one of the leading figures of the times, however, this could not be done. All the participants, leaders and followers, of that great conflict are dead. Therefore, there is an inherent or intrinsic weakness in this paper and it is unlikely that this weakness will be erased.

Quincy had outstanding personalities, other cities did too for that matter, there was Douglas, Gov. Wood, Senators Browning and Richardson, Generals Grierson and Prentiss and Singleton, and Colonel Jaquess. All influenced the turn of events, not only in Quincy, but in the state and to some extent, the nation.

But it was the Illinois State Legislature, in 1885, that paid Quincy and Adams County the supreme compliment for the part they played in the Civil War, both from the standpoint of men and matériel, by passing an act for the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home located in Quincy.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX ONE

The Proclamation Calling Militia

April 15, 1861

By the President of the U. S. A.

A Proclamation:

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals thereof.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several states of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government; and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.²⁴¹

²⁴¹Basler, (ed.) Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, IV, 331-332.

APPENDIX TWO

Quincy Herald's Criticism of the Proclamation

It is extraordinary because it calls for soldiers in a manner, and to carry out the enforcement of the laws by a process unknown to the Constitution. The Constitution of the United States requires the laws to be executed by courts and their officers, and the military are to be used only in aid of the civil authorities, and upon their demand. Have the civil authorities of any of the seceding states demanded military aid? If so, then the President may call for troops. But if not, then most clearly, is the President trampling down the Constitution of the country.²⁴²

²⁴²Quincy Herald, April 16, 1861, p. 3.

APPENDIX THREE

Browning's Rebuttal to the Quincy Herald's Attack on the Proclamation

Now, to the law, and the testimony.

In 1792 Congress passed a law upon this subject containing, among others, this provision:

That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be surpassed by ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, the same being notified to the President of the United States, by an Associate Justice or the District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President... to call forth the militia of such States....or any State, or States...to suppress the same.

This law, which is still in force, which is the law today, as it was the law of 1795...

It will be perceived that, by this law, the power is vested in the President to call forth the militia whenever, in his judgement, it may be necessary to suppress insurrection.

Can it be denied that the emergency contemplated by the law had arisen? Fort Sumter was established and garrisoned by law. By law the President is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and by law it was his duty to furnish the garrison with all necessary supplies of clothing, provisions and munitions of war to enable it to maintain its position. This he undertook peacefully, and in strict accordance with law, to do, and was forcibly and successfully resisted by a lawless combination which no one can doubt was "too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings." Bring the proclamation to the test of the Constitution and laws, and it will be found in exact harmony with them, and clearly within the range of the President's legitimate power and sworn duty.

....I have written this for the sole purpose of vindicating the President from charges which I regard as unjust and injurious, and calculated to dampen the ardor of my fellow citizens in this sacred cause of the country

in this momentous crisis of her history.²⁴³

²⁴³ibid., April 18, 1861, p. 1.

APPENDIX FOUR

Resolutions Offered and Approved at the "Great Union Meeting"

We, the people of Quincy, and of the County of Adams, citizens, native born and adopted, of the United States, friends of law and order, devoted in heart and soul to the Union and constitution which have so long blessed and prospered us; proud of the gallant stars and stripes, the emblem and the guardian of civil and religious liberty,... and recognizing no distinctions except such as separate patriots from traitors, do hereby...declare:

1. That we have heard, with profound pain, the atrocious assault made by traitors upon the flag of the Union at Fort Sumter, and that the treason which led to the assault must be chastised...the Constitution must be vindicated, the government upheld, and the reign and rule of law and order restored in all our borders; and to the attainment of these ends we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

2. We declare that the contest in which we are now engaged, involves the continuance of Constitutional government, and Civil and religious liberty on this continent.... It is the duty of every good citizen and patriot to cooperate.

3. We heartily approve of President Lincoln's proclamation, calling forth the militia to put down unlawful combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way....We believe it to be entirely within the scope of his powers, as President....to re-establish the integrity of the Union.²⁴⁴

²⁴⁴Asbury, Reminiscences of Quincy, Illinois, p. 147.

APPENDIX FIVE

Letter to Governor Wood From Edward Everett

Feb. 21, 1862

Col. John Wood, Q.M.,

Dear Sir - Your sudden departure without any notice or intimation of your intention to me, has prevented me from consulting with you as I had intended with respect to the manner in which the business of our Department is to be closed up and its accounts settled. There are also many points which require your decision and instructions.

It will not be convenient for me, in respect to the condition of my private affairs, to remain many days longer in Springfield. And as the greater part of the business yet to be transacted consists of making up the property returns for presentation to the State and General Government, it can be done elsewhere as well as here.

I therefore propose with your permission to return to Quincy as soon as matters here can be got into the necessary state of preparation and (provided my services for completing this business are considered essential) with the assistance of one or two of the clerks, to proceed to make up the property returns, etc. with as much dispatch as possible, together with a full and comprehensive report of the proceedings of the Department.

It may be necessary that some one should remain here for a short time longer to complete the outstanding business, but this need not interfere with the arrangement spoken of.

Please reply at your earliest convenience unless you intend to return shortly.

Yours respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.
Edward Everett,
Ass't Q.M. Gen'l 1245

²⁴⁵Ibid., p. 152.

APPENDIX SIX

Letter to Edward Everett from Governor Wood

Major E. Everett:

Dear Sir - Your two letters of February 21st handed me today. With regard to the disposition of Q. M. stores. ...you will consult with Gov. Yates. It is my understanding, however, that everything we have is to be received and receipted for without reserve or discrimination....You will take such action as if you were in my place, which in fact you are in my absence. You are chief in the office and all are required to report to you. This is to you authority for doing so if you desire anything of the kind...

I should much prefer that the entire work of closing up our affairs be carried on and completed at Springfield and I hope you will so arrange your own matters as to be able to remain there and give it your superintendence to the end.

If with this you cannot get along without me, telegraph me and I will return as soon as possible. I have an invitation from Gen'l Grant to accompany him South and have promised to go some way yet with him. I desire much to go to Memphis and shall do so unless it is absolutely necessary to return.

The flag of the Union was raised over all that remains of Columbus today. I was the first to set foot on the sacred soil of Memphis from the Federal Army, hunted up our wounded and found 74, the names of whom, with that of the regiments to which they belonged, I have forwarded to Gov. Yates.

The people were glad to see us in Nashville, not from any love for us, but because their own soldiers were plundering them. The talk about the strong Union feeling is all bosh.

Our steamboat burst after our arrival.

John Wood,
Q.M. Gen'l 111.246

²⁴⁶Ibid., pp. 152-153.

APPENDIX SEVEN

General Prentiss returns to Quincy and Tells of Experience as a Prisoner of War

General B. M. Prentiss, Edward Jonas and several others arrived home from the southern prison camps after their capture at Shiloh; they were met at the depot by Senator Browning and a large delegation of Quincy citizens. Some 700 persons jammed the concert hall at Fifth and Maine to hear the general speak that night on "Life Among the Chivalry," his experiences in the South. He told of the capture of his division, some 2,200 men, and of being taken to the tent of General Beauregard, formerly that of General Sherman, where he was questioned. He said Beauregard told him, "General, we have felt your power today." There were about 300 sick and wounded among the prisoners, although no distinction was made between well and sick in their treatment. They marched to Corinth, about 22 miles away, where the men sat down in the mud of the streets...to rest. They were put on cattle cars for the rest of the trip to Memphis.

At first they wanted Prentiss to walk through the city on display, but when he refused they brought a carriage. This was on Tuesday and his men had had nothing to eat since Sunday. A Confederate from Canton, Missouri, was finally induced to provide some food on Wednesday morning. The men responded to the General's suggestion and sang, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and the "Star Spangled Banner" with so much enthusiasm that the Confederates thought they were breaking out and came running! They next spent four days going to Mobile although it was usually only a run of 36 hours, and then were sent on to Selma, Alabama, and to Montgomery. Once for attempting to escape the officers were placed in a damp dungeon for nine days, from which they were finally taken only when a doctor said that 48 hours more would kill them. Then they rode 700 miles in cattle cars to Richmond and were finally released.

Before returning home the general gave a speech in New York, Washington and Chicago, telling that a regiment, not from Illinois, Missouri, or Iowa, left the field at Shiloh, permitting the enemy to flank them and compelling them to retire a short distance. He said that they held their position until a "quarter after 6 in the evening," just before General Wallace was killed. He related that several officers were almost shot by sentries at the Montgomery

prison for looking out the window, and that a Colonel Bliss of Michigan, who had permission from the commander to go for milk, was deliverately murdered by a sentry just after he was handed the canteen of milk by the lady there. The people of Montgomery merely remarked on the size of the hole caused by the gunshot!²⁸⁷

²⁸⁷Quincy Herald, October 24, 1862, p. 3.

APPENDIX EIGHT

Proclamation of July 1, 1862

Washington, July 1, 1862

Executive Mansion

To the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the President of the Military Board of Kentucky:

Gentlemen: Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. The quota of your State would be---. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department tomorrow.

A. Lincoln²⁴⁸

²⁴⁸Basler, (ed.) Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, V, 296-297.

APPENDIX NINE

Lincoln's Letter to Governor Yates

Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1862

Hon. R. Yates
Springfield, Ills.

I am pained to hear that you reject the service of an officer we sent to assist in organizing and getting off troops. Pennsylvania and Indiana accepted such officers, kindly; and they now have more than twice as many new troops in the field, as all the other states together. If Illinois had got forward as many troops as Indiana, Cumberland Gap would soon be relieved from it's present peril. Please do not ruin us on punctilio.

A. Lincoln²⁴⁹

²⁴⁹Basler, Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln,
V, 391-392.

APPENDIX TEN

Gov. Yates' Letter to President Lincoln

August 24, 1862

Hon. A. Lincoln, Pres.
Washington, D. C.

I have received your unjust dispatch. I have not rejected the service of any officer. The statement is false. Illinois may be behind in getting her troops into the field because you have sent your paymasters and mustering officers to Pennsylvania and Indiana first, but I assert, sir, that no State has done more in so short a time than Illinois has without aid from your paymasters and mustering officers, and I point with pride to 50,000 men now ready to go into the field, and only delayed, not by me, but for the want of blankets, guns, camp-kettles, etc. which come from your depot. I regard your dispatch as unkind to me and unjust to your State.

Respectfully,
Richard Yates,
Governor²⁵⁰

APPENDIX ELEVEN

Lincoln's Reply to Governor Yates

Hon. R. Yates, Gov. Exec. Mansion, Springfield, Ills.
August 25, 1862

Yours denying that you have rejected the service of an officer sent you by us, is received. Of course I do not question your word; and yet what I said was based upon direct evidence....I certainly can not conceive what I said could be construed as injustice to Illinois.....my impatience was that none of the troops could be got forward.

A. Lincoln²⁵¹

²⁵¹Basler, Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln,
V, 393.

APPENDIX TWELVE

The Peace Mission to Jefferson Davis

Mr. Benjamin's first and most persistent effort was to secure an admission that the embassy was official, and after laboring thus in vain for thirty minutes, he then attempted to brow-beat the Colonel by employing the term "spy" and allusions to the ordinary fate of such

....These tactics failing, Colonel Jaques had an opportunity to open a long, serious and exceedingly plain conversation with Mr. Davis, carefully selecting such points as in themselves gave least room for controversy....(de said,) "Mr. President, I came on my own responsibility to prepare the way, and I hope that we, as Christian gentlemen, may succeed in discussing the question fully, freely and frankly. I have long believed that our troubles were necessary to teach a three fold lesson:

1. That the North might believe that the terms "secession," "separation," and "independence," when employed by the Southerners, meant something....

2. That the South should learn that one Southerner can not whip five Yankees--and

3. That foreign nations might learn that the United States can never be defeated or insulted with impunity...

(Jaquess continued,) We in the North have but one sentiment; viz., that of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that no man could be elected President upon any other platform....We have a "peace party" but you cannot afford to trust it, for our masses are against you; and, Mr. Davis, you mistake the spirit of our people....in the case of the sudden termination of the war, millions of Northern money would flow south to relieve your destitute and suffering. Indeed, we would sustain our President should he in such a case issue his proclamation of universal amnesty....

....(Davis then proceeded with a long dissertation on "State Rights" etc., alluding to the Declaration of American Independence and its initial principle, that the right to govern depends upon the consent of the governed, and added,) If we of the South talk of peace and continued union, we will thereby confess that we have blundered in beginning this war....

The next effort of our worthy Colonel was to change the drift of the conversation and obtain the rebel ultimatum.... We are told (Jaquess told Davis) that were an armistice for ninety days agreed upon, (y)our people could not be induced to resume hostilities. "Oh," said Mr. D(avis), "I am in favor of an armistice if you will admit our independence-- for we are bound to have separation or annihilation!"

Then, Mr. Davis, you will obtain annihilation. for our people are determined you shall not establish the doctrine of secession (The Colonel argues). Would you come back into the Union as a confederacy if we would give constitutional guarantees of your claims in the matter of slavery, etc.?... Mr. Davis assented, and reiterated his alternation of "separation or annihilation,"...

Then followed a talk for twenty minutes about ancestry, etc., in which both parties forgot that they were enemies-- at the conclusion of which, Colonel Jaquess, for the third time, arose, saying, "When my I come again?" "When you come to tell me that the North is willing to let us govern ourselves in our own way!" The Colonel extended his hand, which was warmly grasped by both of the men (Jaquess and Davis)--and thus closed the remarkable interview.²⁵²

²⁵²T. M. Eddy, The Patriotism of Illinois, (Chicago: Clarke & Company, 1865), I, 418.

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